The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Pope's Allocution Before the Council of Bishops.

The Church Declared to be Stronger than Heaven.

A Violent Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

Reported Ratification of the Chinese Treaty.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

An Allocution by the Pope—The Church "Stronger Even than Heaven."

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Pope delivered an allocution before the assembled Bishops. He expressed his satisfaction in being able to open the Council on the day which had been fixed, and at finding that the Bishops came in such numbers to aid the Holy See, helped by the Holy Spirit. False human science and impiety were never before so strong as at the present day; for they were well organized and hid themselves behind pretended aspirations for liberty. But there was nothing to fear, because the Church was stronger even than Heaven. But time would remedy the present evils. The Holy Father concluded with an invocation to the Holy Spirit, the Blessed Virgin, and Saints Peter and Paul.

EUROPE.

Stormy Scenes in the French Chambers—A Demand for the Impeachment of M. Forcade—The Yellow Book.

PARIS, Dec. 10—Evening.—The Corps Legislatif had another stormy session to-day. An Opposition Deputy demanded the impeachment of M. FORCADE, the Minister of the Interior. Scenes of violence followed, such as have never before been witnessed in the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned amid great excitement. The French official Yellow Book has just been published. It gives a favorable account of the condition of France, and states that her relations with the foreign Powers and their relations with one another are still more amicable since the conference on the dispute between Greece and Turkey was held in Paris. The situation of the North German Confederation is not such as to cause France to change her attitude. In Italy order is gaining ground in spite of revolutionary movements. The Book makes an important declaration in regard to the Ecumenical Council. "This body," it says, "is beyond the pale of the political Powers; so the Emperor is resolved not to use his incontestible right to intervene in its deliberations; and through their representatives all the Catholic Powers approve this course." The Turko-Egyptian question is reviewed, and the efforts made to reconcile the Sultan and the Viceroy are dwelt upon at length. American affairs are treated of to the following effect: The advent of General GRANT to the Presidency of the United States has made no change in the good relations existing between the two nations. France has assisted the efforts of the Washington Government to reëstablish peace between Spain and the Pacific Republics; but the sympathy shown by the United States and South America with the Cuban rebellion has unfortunately complicated the settlement of the above question. Winding up this subject the book says, "The French Government has no reason to violate the laws of neutrality. The only aim of this Government is to develop peacefully its foreign relations and guard the interests of France."....The prosecution of the *Rappel* was caused by a libelous article, written by CHARLES HUGO, not against him, as was incorrectly reported. The case has terminated in conviction, and CHARLES HUGO has been sentenced to a fine of 1,000 francs, with four months' imprisonment; and the publisher of the journal to 1,000 francs fine and two months' imprisonment.

Ratification of the Chinese Treaty—The Suez Canal—Mr. Peabody's Remains—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. BURLINGAME, the Chief of the Chinese Embassy, has received information that the treaty made by him with the United States has been ratified by the Chinese Government....J. MACLEARY BROWN, the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, is on his way to Washington from Pekin, *via* California....The steamship *Brazilian*, of this port, which was built expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A dispatch from Port Said announces that she attempted to make the passage a day or two ago, but was obliged to discharge half her cargo to get through. The body of Mr. PEABODY will be removed from Westminster Abbey to Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* to-day. Crowds of people are at the tomb paying their last respects to the remains of the great philanthropist.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A report comes from Madrid that it is confidently believed there that President GRANT intends to seize Cuba.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of SALDANHA having been pressed by the King to accept the post of Ambassador of Portugal at Paris, positively declines, and declares that he would prefer to resign office under the Crown rather than take the place.

GOTHA, Dec. 10.—ERNEST II., Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha is dying. He is 51 years old. Prince ALFRED, of England, Duke of Edinburgh, is his heir.

MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

The Statesman at the Capital—Enthusiasm of the Mexicans—A Brilliant Reception—Speeches by Prominent Mexicans and by Mr. Seward.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1, via HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and party arrived in this city on the 15th ultimo, and were received at the railroad station by President JUAREZ and his Cabinet, and a Commission of the notables of the city. On the 18th of November Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, the United States Minister to Mexico, gave Mr. SEWARD a banquet, at which Mr. SCHLOSSER, the representative of Germany, Minister ROMERO and other Ministers and many ladies were present. LERDO DE TEJADO, the President of the Supreme Court, in a speech said that Mr. SEWARD's name would be imperishably written in the history of an important epoch, for his services in behalf of humanity and republican institutions on the American continent. On the night of the 27th ult., a grand banquet was given Mr. SEWARD at the palace. President JUAREZ, the Ministers of the Cabinet and other prominent persons were present. President JUAREZ toasted President GRANT, and paid high compliments to America. Minister NELSON responded. LERDO DE TEJADO spoke at considerable length, defining the relations of the Governments of the United States and Mexico. He proceeded to point out the resemblances between the laws and institutions of the two countries, and declared that in these respects, and in the common pursuit of liberty, they were much alike. Mr. SEWARD followed in a speech, disclaiming all personal interest in coming to Mexico. The Mexican Government, he said, wisely give their political positions to their own countrymen, and not to foreign adventurers. His sole ambition was to inspire the American people with a thorough understanding of the destinies of this continent. Although originally colonized by European monarchies, yet sooner or later it must be made entirely independent of foreign control and of every form of despotic government. Mr. SEWARD proceeded to give an eloquent exposition of American Republicanism, especially in its application to the American continent, and closed by proposing a toast to President JUAREZ, whose name, he said, would remain indissolubly connected with the memories of LINCOLN, BOLIVAR and WASHINGTON. An operatic troupe present sung the "Star Spangled Banner." Minister IGLESIAS interpreted Mr. SEWARD's speech. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. A very large crowd of people were present, all of whom were anxious to see Mr. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD will probably leave about the 19th inst.

MEXICO.

Mining and Manufacture—Insurrections and Earthquakes—Progress of Negrete's Revolt.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 10.—About 1,000 men are at work on the railroad at the Pass of Del Mocha, near Orizaba....The yield of the Sonora mines is bountiful. The manufacturing interest is increasing in prosperity....The Macias insurrection has ended. The usual number of *pronunciamentos* were issued by the insurrectionists....A very brilliant meteor was observed on the night of the 4th ult., near Cuernavaca....Light shocks of earthquake have been felt in various part of the Republic....An English steamer, while raising an anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz, snapped the anchor chain. Three sailors were killed and seven wounded....The town of Fresnillo was lately visited by a terrific hurricane, during which over 200 houses were destroyed....A party of men employed in counterfeiting revenue stamps have been discovered in the capital and arrested....The rebellion has broken out in the Sierra Puebla....The town of Zacapoaxtla has been captured by NEGRETE's partisans. NEGRETE's headquarters are at Tesuitlan. The Vera Cruz telegraph has been cut, and a force is reported to be marching on Perote. The town of Llanos has pronounced in favor of the revolution....The Amnesty bill has been amended so as to include several important classes of persons who did not previously share its benefits.

CUBA.

Demands for Money from Sympathizers—Incendiary Proclamations—Spanish Reinforcements.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Several persons in Havana have received letters from General GOICOURIA, demanding sums of money of from $2,000 to $10,000. He requests that the money be forwarded to him, without delay, in care of the American Consul at Nassau. These letters have been delivered to the Spanish authorities in Havana. An incendiary proclamation, dated Havana, Dec. 10, was received by the steamer *Columbia* from New-York. This proclamation has been circulated extensively throughout the city. General CESPEDES has issued a proclamation, in which he urges all true Cubans to destroy their tobacco and sugar crops, in order to deprive the Spaniards of these means of revenue. One thousand Spanish troops arrived here to-day on the steamer from Cadiz. The steamer *City of Mexico*, from New-York, arrived at noon to-day.

THE EAST.

At Sea in an Open Boat—One Man Frozen to Death—Fatality Among Gloucester Fishermen—The Massachusetts Liquor Law.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 10.—CALVIN CHISHOLM, of Nova Scotia, and LOUIS WILSON, a Swede, left here in a whale boat on Monday for the Isle of Shoals, and nothing having been heard from them since it is supposed that they have been drowned.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 10.—The boat referred to in the Portsmouth, N. H., dispatch, this morning, as having left there for Isle of Shoals on Monday, has been picked up and brought into Holmes' Hole, with WILSON alive and the remains of CHISHOLM, who was frozen to death on board.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The past season was unfortunate for the Gloucester fishermen in the way of disasters. Sixteen vessels, valued at $84,000, were wrecked, while the minor damages to the fleet were very great. Fifty-six fishermen lost their lives, twenty-two wives were left desolate, and twenty-eight children made fatherless by the loss of life....The citizens of Lynn, irrespective of party, have nominated EDWIN WALDEN for Mayor....Two young men, bartenders at the Adams House, were to-day sentenced for selling liquor—one to $50 fine, and the other to a similar fine, with three months in the House of Correction additional.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 10.—The sloop *Stephen Orr*, loaded with stone, was run into and sunk at Seal Harbor on Monday night. All hands were saved.

WORCESTER, Dec. 10.—JAMES B. BLAKE was this evening unanimously renominated for Mayor by the Republican Convention.

FIRES.

Two Children Burned in Boston—Mills in Providence Damaged—Burning of a Steamtug.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—A wooden building in Chapel-place, occupied by several Irish families, was burned this morning. Two children of DANIEL SULLIVAN—a boy aged 4 years and a girl aged 3 months—were smothered to death.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—A fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning in WM. H. VAUGHAN's spice mills, in Dorrance-street, causing a loss to VAUGHAN of $10,000, and to DAVID LESTER's spice mills of $4,500. WINSER & WOOD, gas-fitters, and BAKER & MUMFORD, jewelers, lose slightly. The property was well insured.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 10.—The steamtug *Relief* was burned and sunk at 2 o'clock this morning.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—WILLIAMS, LEDYARD & STEBBINS' woolen factory at Sheller Valley, near Cazenovia, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $40,000, on which there is $7,500 insurance.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—A lot of frame buildings on the corner of Washington and Seneca streets, immediately opposite the Post Office, were destroyed by fire this evening. The buildings were owned by LEWIS BAPST, and occupied by JACOB FEINE as a glove factory, and GEORGE and J. BUCHEITE as a saloon. The fire originated in the glove factory. The loss is about $15,000, partly insured. The adjacent buildings were uninjured.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—Last evening a fire broke out in the clothing house of SAMUEL LIEBMAN & SONS. It was soon got under control, and it was supposed the damage was small. It has since been ascertained to be $25,000 or $30,000. The insurance is $36,000, insured by the following companies: Cleveland, $2,500; Commercial, $2,500; Mutual, $2,500; Phenix, of Hartford, $5,000; Commerce, of Albany, $5,000; Glenn's Falls, New-York, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $10,000; North British, $5,000; Narragansett, of Providence, $2,500; Irving, of New-York, $2,500; New-England Mutual, of Boston, $5,000; Independent, of Boston, $2,500; Queen's, of Liverpool, $10,000.

A Libel Suit—Verdict for the Defendants.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—In the Circuit Court this morning, before Judge TAPPAN, a verdict was given for the defendants in the case of J. NELSON LUCKEY against the New-York Tribune Association. It was an action for libel in the publication of an article in the *Tribune*—a regular Court report. The complainant sued for $50,000 damages.

The Alabama Claims—The Question of Reopening Negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial article on the *Alabama* claims. The writer hopes that the American Government will appoint such men as GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and WILLIAM M. EVARTS to state the facts and law of the case. The *Times* thinks good results would certainly follow so wise a selection.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 10.—The *Scotsman* publishes a report, which it declares is entitled to credit, that Lord CLARENDON will soon reopen negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

The Schoeppe Case—A Writ of Error to be Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE, now under sentence of death for the murder of Miss STEINECKE, has presented a petition to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, praying for a writ of error in his case. F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Attorney-General of the State, in his reply, says:

"Looking, however, to the importance of this case to defendant, I think the cause of justice should have an opportunity of being heard; and I therefore consent to the issuing of a writ of error, returnable on the first Monday of January, 1870."

In pursuance of this a writ of error will be issued.

A Murderous Attack by Robbers—$8,000 County Funds Stolen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Last evening at 6 o'clock two men entered the office of the Treasurer of Tama County, at Tama City, Iowa, and asked for some stamps. Mr. CAMERY, the Deputy Sheriff, turned around to get the stamps when the men caught him by the throat, knocked his head against the safe and stabbed him three times. They then seized $8,000 that lay in the safe and decamped. It is feared Mr. CAMERY is fatally wounded.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—This morning MICHAEL CANN was shot and instantly killed by JAMES GALLOWAY, at the house of the latter, No. 176 William-street, Federal Hill, in this city. The shooting originated in reports circulated by CANN in regard to GALLOWAY's wife. They had been partners for some time in the fishing business.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 10.—Last night, being very cold, the crew of the schooner *E. B. Ketchum* made a fire in a stove in the hold of the vessel, and closing the hatches, went to bed. This morning all were found dead in their sleeping places. The names were DENNIES, Captain; IRVING, MCFARLANE and HAYES—four in all.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A disease called the hog cholera has broken out among the slop-fed swine at one distillery at Cumminsville. Twenty to thirty-five die daily, mostly stock hogs of light weight.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—GRANVILLE A. DE MERRITT, a photographer, doing business at No. 140 Washington-street, committed suicide last night by taking poison. The cause was intemperance.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Shaker *habeas corpus* case was argued on appeal at the General Term, at Albany, and decision reserved until the 30th inst.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 10.—The thermometer this morning stood at 8° below zero. The weather is clear.

THE FIRE IN GALVESTON.

Terrible Destruction of Property—Two Hundred Buildings Burned—Loss, a Million and a Half.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Dec. 4.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire drew the gallant red shirts to the corner of Tremont and Strand. The extensive wholesale clothing establishment of COHN BROTHERS, known as the Moro Castle, was in flames. Spreading along the Strand, the fire took in its way Jalonick & Smith, dealers in sash, blinds, &c.; Burns & Goe, hardware; Alfred Ball, Jr., clothing; Magale, liquor dealer, who had a large stock on hand; Craig & Ruff, liquors; Lynch & Co., auctioneers; Shields & Co., agricultural implements; the fine building just erected by the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, and occupied by numerous cotton factors and commission merchants; and the Ruby Saloon.

On Tremont, it first took M. W. SHAW & CO., jewelers; REINICKE & CO., tobacconists; RICE & BAULARD, paints, &c.; ROBINSON & CO., newsdealers; barroom and Palmetto Hotel—thus making a clean sweep of the entire square. COHN BROTHERS are understood to be fully insured. Of the other sufferers we could not learn particulars.

Crossing Mechanic-street, from the Palmetto House, the sparks soon kindled a flame in the roof of the theatre, and thence to the picture establishment of Mr. VANEILE, grocery store of Mr. HARTNEY, the restaurant of Mr. BRETTE, boot and shoe store and fruit stand, occupied by parties whose names are unknown. In the other direction from the theatre, it first took the barber shop, and then the saloon and boarding house of PHILIP DUBIE, on the corner of Market and Twenty-fourth streets.

The wind carried sparks across Market to the frame building known as Girardin's Hall, occupied by a colored man as a billiard and drinking saloon; thence, it took the gun and ammunition store of JOSEPH LABADIE and the large ice house of S. B. LEWIS & CO. When the fire reached the cartridges in LABADIE's store, the explosions removed many an old soldier's heart to the stormy days around Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Fortunately, most of the wardrobes belonging to the theatrical company were saved, and a part of the stage furniture.

To the west the flames were driven from the corner of Twenty-fourth-street to the grocery store of JOHN G. ROST & CO., the saloon and boarding house of W. WERZLOW, the dwelling house belonging to W. RICHARDSON, the boarding house of Mrs. DAVIDSON, the boarding house of Mrs. CONNOLLY, and thence through to the corner of Bath-avenue.

The flames had already crossed Market-street, swept on the westward, laying the entire district between Tremont and Bath-avenue a mass of smouldering ruins, with the single exception of the new brick occupied by Mr. THOMPSON as a jewelry store, on the corner of Tremont and Market.

To the south, all the buildings as far as Church-street, between Bath-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, are consumed, and all on the block between Tremont and Twenty-fourth, and Market and Postoffice. In short the only houses left standing on the ground between the Strand and Church-street, and Tremont and Bath avenue, are Ufford, Armstrong and Berlocher buildings, from corner of Mechanic to the alleyway, the frame store formerly occupied by BERNSTEIN & Co., and the buildings fronting Tremont from SAM HARLAN's to the alley, fronting on Tremont; the fine brick, but just finished, on corner of Tremont and Market, and the frame buildings on Tremont, between Postoffice and Church streets.

The total loss is generally estimated at about $1,500,000, but this can only be considered approximate. The amount insured by our old home, Union, Fire and Marine Company is $44,500. We have not been able to learn the amount insured by our other home Company, the Merchants' Mutual, as their splendid building and office are among the ruins. Whether their books and papers are lost or not cannot be known until they can reach their vault, now covered with the fallen walls and fire.

In the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company building, on the Strand, one of the finest in the city, the following firms had their offices: Geo. Butler & Co., C. H. Jordan, Neill Bros. & Co., A. J. Ward & Co., Duble & Wooters, Allen, Lewis & Co. and A. C. & M. W. Baker, all cotton factors and commission merchants.

The heaviest sufferers by this terrible fire are, of course, the smaller class of property owners, many of whom have lost their all, and some of them will probably need assistance to save their families from suffering.

We should, perhaps, say something here of our Fire Department, but its utter want of proper organization and efficiency is such that we hardly know what terms to use or who is most deserving of censure, but we would by no means throw all the blame on our firemen. It is, however, admitted on all hands that they did very little, if anything, toward arresting this terrible conflagration.

Suicide in Hoboken.

At about 10 o'clock last night, a young German named JOHAN SCHMIDT shot himself with a pistol, on Bloomfield, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in Hoboken. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an insensible condition, where he soon afterward died. There was found in one of the pockets in his clothing a letter directed to his father, wishing him good bye and a Happy New Year, and requesting him to pay for him a little debt he owed. The motive for the rash act has not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the Census Bill in the House—Mr. Butler's Tenure-of-Office Bill—The Franking Privilege—A Heavy Claim—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—One branch of Congress, the House, was in session to-day, and when it is stated that the Census bill was the only topic of discussion, it may be inferred that the proceedings, however important, were dull and uninteresting. The only ripple of merriment which disturbed the gravity of the body was when Mr. FERNANDO WOOD solemnly offered an amendment that the enumerators be prohibited talking politics or religion to the people, and thereon demanded a division. The Democrats were the only supporters of the amendment, and when the mere handful stood up they were greeted with the laughter of the body. The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole to-day, and all the votes indicated that they were in favor of not only passing it substantially as it came from the committee, but of finishing it before the holidays. A motion to adjourn over to Monday was voted down, two to one.

MR. BUTLER'S TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee have considered Mr. B. F. BUTLER's bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, and have agreed to report in favor of its passage. Mr. BUTLER introduced a similar bill last session which led to the modification of this celebrated act. There can be no doubt as to its adoption by the House; but its fate in the Senate is by no means certain. It will be recollected that the President, in his message, alluded to the subject and very plainly indicated his views in the matter. The speeches in the Senate, when the subject was last before that body, were as emphatic, if not more so, on the other side, and the question now would appear to be, whether, during their Summer reading, honorable Senators have met anything to change their opinions, or from their house outlook seen anything in the course of the Executive to induce them to make the demanded concession.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In the discussion of the Census bill in the House to-day, Mr. FARNSWORTH offered an amendment which he regarded as a test question on the subject of abolishing the franking privilege. It was a motion to strike out a clause of the bill allowing the census officials to transmit official documents free through the Post Office. There was a little skirmishing on the subject, and after remarks from four or five gentlemen who are looked upon as the leading men of the House in favor of abolishing the franking system, the amendment of Mr. FARNSWORTH was voted down by at least two to one. The vote would appear to indicate that this measure of reform will not when it comes up receive a majority support.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Committee will meet to-morrow to further consider the question of the admission of Virginia, when possibly there will be some further speeches and examinations of delegates on the subject. The conflicting views on the questions of the restoration of this State to her rights and privileges in the Union appear to be narrowed down to the point whether guarantees for her future good conduct shall or shall not be demanded from her. General BUTLER is in favor of exacting very stringent promises from her, but other members of Congress and of the Committee appear to entertain precisely opposite views. Mr. GREELEY may expect to receive from B. F. BUTLER in a short time a reply to his letter written some weeks ago. General BUTLER in his rejoinder will make the point that both their views on national questions have been submitted to their respective constituents and that the result is exceedingly pleasing to him, B. F. B.

PERSONAL.

A delegation of Brooklyn gentlemen arrived here to-day, in behalf of Mr. JAS. R. ALLABEN, who was nominated for Assessor of Internal Revenue last Summer, but whose nomination has not yet been sent to the Senate. No progress has been made in the matter, and it is understood no action will be taken at present.

The contest for the position of Third Auditor, in place of Mr. CLARKE, appears to have narrowed down to three gentlemen, viz.: JOHN A. PETTIT, of Indiana; Mr. MILLS, of Nashville, Tenn., and B. F. LOOM. The two former are strongly pressed by their respective Congress delegations, and the chances of Mr. LOOM obtaining the position are thought to be favorable.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

A claim which dwarfs the *Alabama* claims and all the other demands ever made on either a government, a corporation or an individual, will be presented to the Mexican Commission. It is for no less a sum than $322,907,519 36, and is made by the Tehuantepec Ship Canal Company and Mexican and Pacific Railroad Company. Among its items which make up the above sum is that of $650,000 disbursed to assist JUAREZ against MAXIMILIAN.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The District of Columbia Committee will, at their meeting on Monday next, consider the question of giving the Female Suffrage party a chance of showing how they can purify the ballot and reform the world in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The subject of the French Atlantic Cable was briefly considered by the Committee of Foreign Affairs yesterday and to-day. FERNANDO WOOD, one of its members, offered a resolution in the House, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into all the facts attending the landing of the cable on our shores and to ascertain whether the French Government has taken any action prejudicial to the United States Government. The Committee has referred the subject for a report to a member who, while in Europe last Summer, made himself entirely familiar with it. The French Government, he says, in granting a charter for twenty years, reserved to itself the right to scrutinize or examine all dispatches at that end of the line, and in addition the telegrams from and to our Government; even private messages are subject to the same conditions. The Committee will unanimously sustain President GRANT's views relative to ocean cables, and report a bill with a view to remedy this complaint.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' TAX.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decided that although distillers and brewers can sell at the place of manufacture, so long as they sell in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, without payment of a tax as liquor dealers, a rectifier of his distilled products cannot sell without paying tax as a liquor dealer at any place.

SOCIAL LIFE.

The first reception of the season, by Secretary FISH and Mrs. FISH, took place this evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the latter including the Cabinet officers and foreign Ministers, Senators, and prominent army and navy officers.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Clerk of the Court of Claims has furnished to Congress a statement of all judgments rendered in that Court for the year ending with the 6th of December, 1869, of eighty-four claims, of which twenty-four were dismissed. The aggregate amount claimed was about [illegible], and $500,000 were awarded, including $80,000 to GILBERT SECOR and others, for damages due for the deprivation of their lease by the Secretary of the Navy for the use of a floating sectional dry dock at San Francisco for three years after they completed the construction of it; [illegible] for breach of contract in the non-payment of one-half of the stipulated patent fee, for use, by the Government, of an invention known as the Sibley Tent. This case is appealed. The awards for cotton captured by the military forces, twenty-nine cases, amount in the aggregate to $734,698, the highest award being [illegible]. This and other cotton cases are appealed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

Bills were, by unanimous consent, introduced and referred as follows:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

By Mr. ROGERS—To remove political disabilities from the people of the States lately in rebellion.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—To amend the laws regulating the coasting trade.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—Extending the limits of the Port of New-Orleans. Also making an appropriation for removing obstructions from the Bayou Teche in Louisiana. Also making appropriations for repairing and finishing the New-Orleans Custom House.

By Mr. WELLS—Donating to the City of St. Louis, for a public park, the land on which the United States Arsenal stands.

The bill donates the entire arsenal tract in lieu of the six acres heretofore granted, and authorizes the erection of an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—To extend the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkinson, at Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, on Green Bay, Wis. Also, to divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts, and to establish the Northern District of Michigan. Also, a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the entrance of Portage Lake.

By Mr. JENCKES—To establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.

By Mr. FISHER—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara River.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To abolish certain fees required of pensioners, making it the duty of pension agents to make out the semi-annual papers for pensioners, and to administer oaths without the fees now required.

By Mr. HAY—To repeal so much of the Internal Revenue law as requires farmers and gardeners to have a produce broker's license to sell their own products from stalls or stands.

By Mr. COBURN—To provide for the sale of the coin in the Treasury, except such as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish reports of all surveys made as to the impediments and obstructions of the rivers and harbors of Massachusetts.

By Mr. MERCUR—Instructing the Committee on retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of obsequies of members of Congress.

By Mr. DAWES—Instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure to the members of the association known as the Shakers, the same exemption under the income tax as is enjoyed by other individuals.

By Mr. WOOD—Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conditions under which the French Cable Company holds its concession from the French Government to connect its telegraph by the French shore, and whether there is any restriction or reservation in such concession that is prejudicial to the rights of the Government or people of the United States, &c.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. INGERSOLL again introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of $44,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. INGERSOLL supposed that was a debatable question, and proposed to discuss it.

Mr. GARFIELD, who held the floor to call up the Census bill, declined to yield for discussion.

Mr. INGERSOLL thereupon withdrew his bill.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr DAWES in the chair,) and resumed consideration of the Census bill.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out of the fourth section the proviso, that in any city comprising more than one Congressional district, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint one District Superintendent for such city, instead of one for each Congressional district. He argued that that would impose upon such Superintendent in Philadelphia, comprising four and a half Congressional districts, and in New-York, comprising six Congressional districts, from four to six times the amount of labor imposed upon other Superintendents, without any increase of compensation. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to and the proviso struck out.

Mr. JENCKES moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional section (as section 8,) authorizing each District Superintendent to employ (by consent of the General Superintendent,) in addition to the enumerators, one or more persons to collect, collate, arrange and report the special statistical information called for by the act in relation to mines and mining, to manufacturing and mechanical industry, mercantile and trading establishments, and business, fisheries, education, religion, charities, charitable, sanitary, reformatory and penal institutions, and other commercial and social statistics.

He argued in favor of his amendment, and to show the necessity and advantage of the employment of such experts, as his amendment contemplates the appointment of.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 66 to 45, and the section inserted as section 8.

Mr. WILKINSON moved an amendment to the fourteenth section, imposing a fine of $5,000 on any corporation which shall refuse or neglect to give any information required by the act. In sustaining his amendment, he declared it as his belief, that the two States of Minnesota and Iowa, paid to railroad corporations for the transportation of produce, $10,000,000 a year more than they ought to pay, and when the people came to know how they were victimized by railroad corporations, it would awaken a degree of indignation which would require the Government to take hold of those mammoth corporations, and restrict their power to rob and plunder the people. After discussion the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He was opposed to the multiplication of Federal offices as provided by the bill. He preferred the act of 1850. He believed that under it, the census of 1860 had been well taken, its schedules were better than those provided in this bill, and he believed its machinery was better. There was no provision here for getting statistics about the principal products of his own district.

Mr. GARFIELD—The poor man's light. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD appreciated the labor of the Census Committee, but he did not like the machinery of the bill, nor did he like the multiplication of Federal officers. When the war commenced, there was but one set of Federal officers, while now there were four sets, and this bill proposed to create a fifth set.

Mr. GARFIELD regretted that, if the motion were to be adopted, it had not been offered earlier, so as to save time. The House had to take the present bill or allow the census to be taken under the law of 1850, with the slave schedules, and all he regretted was that the House had not got a Committee on the Census more devoted, perhaps, to economy, and one which could have got in the "poor man's light." He wished to have the question determined now.

The question was taken on Mr. SCOFIELD's motion to strike out the enacting clause, and it was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the sixteenth section, giving the franking privilege to census officers. He said he made the motion as a test question.

Mr. GARFIELD, while expressing himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, did not regard this as a test question on that subject. The motion was rejected.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Mr. HOAG asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, but objection was made.

The Speaker presented various documents, including the memorial from the State of South Carolina relative to the recognition of Cuba.

Mr. WARD presented a petition signed by 70,000 citizens of the State of New-York, asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to the people of Cuba, and to recognize their independence. He asked that it be read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH and others objected to the reading.

Mr. WARD then withdrew the petition, announcing that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules so as to have it read.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn till Monday was rejected, and the House, at 3:45, adjourned till to-morrow.

Mortar and Pestle—A Little Story from Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 10.

Among the relics of a New-London couple, which the wife had excavated from a pile of rubbish, was an old fashioned mortar, heavy and capacious, but minus the pestle. It was of no use as it was, and the lady began to pester her lord to get the article necessary to make it complete. So on Saturday night he started out in search of a pestle, visiting store after store without finding the article. At each place he took a drink, until at 10 o'clock he found himself a little beside himself. At last in his search he discovered a pair of heavy dumb bells, bought them, and taking one in each hand started on his way home. Arriving at the door he lifted the knocker with his teeth and let it "thud." His wife let him in, and inquired what he "lugged those nasty things home for?" "Pessel, my dear," he replied; "beau'ful (hic) pessels; when one end wears out, turn (hic) round and (hic) use t'other. S'perb pessel." And here the muddled husband proceeded to illustrate by grinding the dumb bell in his best hat, what a "fust rate pessel" it was. "But, my dear, I can't lift those heavy things," she remonstrated. "Exercise with 'em, and (hic) git so you can lif 'em after 'while."

GEORGIA.

The Municipal Election in Augusta—Agricultural Improvement—Hon. Horace Capron's Speech—Location of the Next Fair—Planters Holding Cotton for Higher Prices—The Meeting of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

The event of the past week in this city has been the municipal election, resulting in the choice of Major J. V. H. ALLEN for Mayor, and a highly respectable Conservative number of citizens for Aldermen. They are all Democrats, but have not been prominently connected with politics. They are business men in whom the tax-payers have confidence, and the best proof of their popularity is that there was no serious opposition to their election. Mayor ALLEN is a young man, was a very efficient member of the Municipal Government of this city during the past year, displayed considerable financial ability, and had a great deal of useful work done at the least possible expense. He was elected for his honesty and capacity, not for his politics alone; and I am happy to see that under the new era, fitness for office and integrity have more influence in elections to offices of trust than mere political considerations. Indeed, politics are beginning to command very little public attention. Matter—and by matter I mean such things as large cotton crops, abundant yields of corn, oats and wheat, deep plowing, draining, manure heaps, improved stock, orchards, labor-saving machinery and manufacturing—is obtaining a decided supremacy over mind, as manifested in stump speeches, party platforms, mass meetings, wire-pulling and similar evidences of intellectual effort. I verily believe that were JOHN C. CALHOUN to return to life and come to deliver one of his best political speeches, and were a steam plow to be exhibited in operation in the same community, the crowd would abandon the orator to see the plow. There never was a time when the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before was so universally honored as now, and the man who can make two bales of cotton grow where one grew before is overwhelmed by popular admiration. I need only instance DAVID DICKSON and BENJAMIN G. LOCKETT, of this State, to prove the correctness of my assertion.

The speech of Mr. Commissioner CAPRON to the Agricultural Society during the Macon Fair has been very much commended, and is likely to produce the best effects. It was eminently practical; kind in temper, conciliatory in language, and entirely appropriate to the occasion. It will probably give a great impetus to fruit-growing, for which the soil of many parts of the Southern States is so thoroughly adapted, and which hitherto has been so much neglected in consequence of the universal worship of King Cotton. People are beginning to find out that cotton first, last, and all the time, until the land becomes exhausted and refuses to produce anything, is an unprofitable operation, and that, with hired labor, to some extent of a precarious character, high prices for all sorts of supplies, and widely fluctuating prices for cotton, it is absolutely necessary to endeavor to reach the maximum of production with the minimum of labor, to make one acre of land, heavily manured, thoroughly prepared, cultivated by the best machines, sown with the best seed, yield as much as three or even four acres planted "in the old way," and that the application of the system of scientific agriculture which has been approved by the most successful agriculturists of the Old and New Worlds, is the only road to profit.

The first step on the way of improvement has been taken in the adoption of superior implements of husbandry, and in the use of manures. No one who has any claim to the reputation of a good planter, will allow the old plows which scratched the surface soil to a depth of two to three inches to be used on his land, and the stupid idea that breaking the subsoil to any depth injures the productive power of the land is now completely exploded. The two-horse turn plow, followed by a two-horse subsoil plow, breaking the land from ten to sixteen inches, is now the accepted mode of preparation, and those who from want of means are unable to practice it, and are compelled "to make out" with the old "scooter" and "twister," admit that the new mode is the best, and express the determination to adopt it as soon as they are able.

A similar revolution has been wrought in the use of manures. The belief that "guano ain't no account" has disappeared almost entirely, and has been replaced by, I fear, a too unsuspecting faith in the merits of every sort and condition of malodorous compound, which are sold as "commercial fertilizers." Thousands upon thousands of tons of these mixtures are now greedily purchased by communities which ten years ago would not buy one pound, and every day, as the columns of the newspapers abundantly testify, new compounds are offered for sale by new companies, all of which claim to have discovered the mixture for cotton, corn and every species of vegetable growth. Great mistakes and great failures are made in the use of these manures. Many of them are intrinsically worthless—claptraps got up expressly to make money, and many of them are unsuited to the soils to which they are applied. A farmer utterly ignorant of the character of the soil, and equally ignorant of the particular sort of "plant food" which is required to stimulate the growth and yield of the particular crop he designs to plant, buys some of these commercial manures, which are wholly unfitted to his land and his crops, and as a matter of course the result is a failure, even where the manure he buys is honestly compounded, and would, if applied to other land and another crop, prove highly beneficial. Experience and accurate experiment, aided by the careful study of the best writers on agricultural chemistry, will in time correct these blunders, and enable farmers to deduce something approaching a general principle as to the mode of action of certain fertilizers, and to obtain reliable information as to the manures specifically adapted to particular crops. The schoolmaster is abroad in the shape of agricultural societies and clubs, and of agricultural papers and magazines, and the eagerness which is manifested to listen to and follow his teachings, warrants the belief that before long education will have wrought a mighty change in Southern agriculture.

The recent Fair at Macon has given a great impetus to this movement, as manifested by the number of local agricultural clubs which are forming in various counties, and the interest that is felt in the discussion of agricultural questions. Of the latter the most important is whether Mr. DICKSON's system of shallow after-culture of cotton, or Mr. GUSTIN's system of deep culture, is the better. Mr. DICKSON prepares his land by very deep plowing, but, after the cotton comes up, he cultivates only to the depth of from half an inch to an inch, just sufficient to cut away the grass and weeds. Mr. GUSTIN, on the other hand, plows the cotton deeply all the time, and insists that the loosening the soil, thus admitting light, air and moisture by absorption, promotes the healthy growth of the plant, adds to the fruit, stimulates its maturity and counteracts in a great measure the damaging effects of drought. Both systems have their true believers and eager champions, and the probability is that from now until planting time we shall see many arguments in favor of the "skimming" process of DICKSON, and the "lifting" process of GUSTIN.

The Georgia papers are filled with articles concerning the place where the State Fair of 1870 ought to be held. The Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta papers insist that Macon is too small a place to accommodate comfortably the crowd that tends a fair; that the Fair grounds are too far from the city, and that the railroad accommodation is insufficient. They respectively agree that Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta are, beyond all comparison, the place, and they promise and vow with reckless prodigality that their towns, if selected, will do wonders in every conceivable way for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors. If, however, the United States Government will, as it is confidently hoped, donate the laboratory and grounds to the State Agricultural Society, the question of locality will be settled. The experience of this year will teach the people how to supply the defects in the arrangements, which were not attributable to want of will or of means, but to a want of knowledge "how to do it."

As is evident from the sales at the principal cotton markets, planters generally are holding their crop for higher prices, expecting by March or April next to sell for twenty-eight or thirty cents per pound. Beyond what is necessary to pay debts to the commission merchants and obtain a sufficient sum to pay their laborers at Christmas, but few planters are selling cotton. Whether their policy is wise or imprudent remains to be seen. Those who hold their crop in their own gin houses, without insurance against fire and exposed to the thieves who "break through and steal," are clearly guilty of a great imprudence. There is hardly a day we do not read of a gin house burned by accident or by incendiaries, or broken open and robbed. Those planters who have ginned and packed their crop, and sent it to their factors to be stored in fire-proof warehouses and insured, run risk enough to make it very doubtful whether it is not wiser to sell at present prices, but those who adopt no such precautions seem to play a very hazardous game.

The Georgia Legislature meets early in the next month. The notes of preparation are already sounding. What "the august body will do or leave undone" is a question which the most adventurous seer of a weather almanac would not dare to predict. QUONDAM.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

Latest Movements Among the Unions of This City and Elsewhere.

The case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, of Carlisle, Penn., now under sentence of death, is exciting the attention of the German trade organizations of this City. The matter has been discussed recently at the meetings of several of the German Trade Associations, but no definite action has been taken in reference to it. Petitions, however, have been prepared and will be circulated. The German United Cabinetmakers have called an extra general meeting on Sunday, when action is to be taken in reference to this matter. The question of reducing the hours of labor of the journeymen barbers, who heretofore have been employed fourteen hours in twenty-four, continues to be a subject of discussion, and by the German General Workingmen's Verein a resolution was passed forbidding its members to patronize any barber shop, the owners of which refuse to comply with the rules of the Journeymen Barbers' Union.

The German General Workingmen's Association seeks to be represented in the International Workingmen's Association, and for that purpose has communicated with the General Committee in London. The German shop tailors have appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature through the Workingmen's Union in reference to the enforcement of the eight-hour system. The Committee was composed of Messrs. LEY, KARL, BRUNNER, RIEDE and FLANAGAN. Messrs. BRUNNER, KARL and FLANAGAN have been elected delegates to represent the shop tailors' organization in the Workingmen's Union. The German cigarmakers forming Union No. 90, of which Mr. KUHN, the manager of the *Arbeiter Union* newspaper, is the President, is rapidly increasing in numbers, and during the present week over fifty new members were received. The members have recently been engaged in forming shop organizations, with a view of better controlling the trade, and, it is reported, that in only a few shops these organizations are not yet complete. The Executive Committee has taken action to agitate the question of establishing a cigar manufactory on a cooperative plan, and a special meeting will be called to discuss this matter. The Union, during the month, collected $660 for admission fee of members. At a recent meeting a resolution was passed to make arrangements for an anniversary festival, which is to come off in the course of this Winter. The German masons forming Union No. 12, are engaged in forming a benevolent society, in connection with their trade's union. Mr. F. B. ALLEMANN has been elected their delegate for the National Convention to be held at Chicago. The German machinists and metal workers have been revising their statutes and by-laws, and are making preparations for an anniversary. Their exchange, which was recently opened, is in successful operation.

CHESS.

Tournament at the New-York Chess Club.

This association of chess players organized a tournament on Wednesday of last week, to which they invited the members of every chess organization in New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity of the Metropolis. Many distinguished amateurs participate in the proceedings.

Every afternoon and evening the players meet, and many fine specimens of chess skill have been the result of the encounters between the various contestants.

The following is the score of the players up to last night:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capt. Mackenzie	3	0	Turner	3	3
James Thompson	5	3	Mr. Dill	1	5
Dr. Barnett	4	1	Mason	1	1
B. Lissner	8	3	M. Lissner	2	4
P. Ware	10	5	Bailey	1	8
W. B. Jones	6	8	S. Moses	2	3
Green	6	8	Chrystie	1	3

Dastardly Attempt to Murder.

Last evening CHARLES L. WOODWARD was sitting by the grate in his basement at his dwelling, No. 260 East Thirty-fourth-street, when he was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol and the whiz of a bullet over his head. Upon subsequent investigation it was found that some unknown assassin had fired at him from the street, and the bullet, passing through the window, had lodged in a closet door beyond him. The Police were immediately notified; but as the assassin was not seen, and he cannot guess even to his identity, but little hope is entertained that the miscreant will be discovered.

A Valuable Machine.

A new machine has been set to work at Naples, on a man-of-war, the *Castelfidardo*, which is called the *nausismografo*. The inventor of this engine is M. FERDINAND ESPOSITO PAROCHE, first machinist of the Royal Italian Navy. With the help of this machine, the damage which the ship has undergone can be found out, as well as the speed and direction—in one word, all the different movements which a ship has been obliged to undergo, either on account of the winds or through any other reason. With this machine the commander can from his cabin watch over all the movements of the ship. After a manœuvre or a battle, the manœuvring of each ship can be found out. Finally, by this machine, the journal of the commander is controlled on his return.

DR. CARPENTER presented a report of his Deep Sea explorations before the English Royal Society, which is full of valuable scientific discoveries. A small crinoid was brought up, from a depth of 800 fathoms, of a class supposed to have no living representative. A variation of temperature was found to exist at the bottom of the sea, varying from thirty-two to forty-seven degrees, at points only eight or ten miles apart, beneath a uniform surface temperature of fifty-two degrees. A dredge was successfully worked at a depth of 2,435 fathoms, nearly equal to the height of Mount Blanc.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Their Discharge Ordered by Judge Blatchford.

Official Announcement of the Cessation of Hostilities Between Spain and Peru.

Proceedings Yesterday in the United States District Court, Southern District—The Content of Judge Blatchford's Order.

The adjourned motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats now lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, on the North River, came on yesterday at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD.

At the opening of the case Mr. F.W. STOUGHTON said, "If your Honor will permit us to make the motion now for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats I think we shall dispose of it very briefly. We now bring on this motion upon the ground that a state of war no longer exists between Spain and Peru. I make this motion on behalf of Mr. DELAMATER, the claimant of these boats. Your Honor will bear in mind that this information is founded upon the idea, if put upon the statement, that such a state of war exists between Spain and Peru as authorized the Government to instruct the District-Attorney to seize these gunboats upon the theory that they were designed to be used by Spain against Peru, a country with which we are at peace. We have such evidence, upon which we make this motion, that this state of war, which at one time existed, no longer continues; but I think the District-Attorney will hardly be disposed to resist our application.

Mr. PIERREPONT—Your Honor, this has not been before the Court in any formal way, but it is proper I should state how the libel happened to be filed. The Peruvian Minister last Summer posted a note to the Secretary of State to the effect that these gunboats were being built here for the purpose of committing hostilities against Peru, which Republic was at war with Spain, or if not intended to go directly against Peru, that they were intended to relieve their ships of war from blockading Cuba, and thus, indirectly, they were being built for the purpose of making war against Peru, with which Spain was at war and the United States at peace, and it remained under Executive order for some time, until finally it was thought desirable on the part of the Government that they should be libeled and formally brought into Court, and the libel in this case proceeds upon the ground, and the sole ground, that the United States are at peace with Peru, and that Spain and Peru are at war, and that these gunboats are fitting out in our waters for the purpose of making war or committing any war against Peru, with which we are at peace and with which Spain is at war. I have, within the last few hours, received instructions from Washington and copies of the notes that have passed between the Peruvian Minister, the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State of our Government upon the subject of that war, and it appears now that it is placed in a position that war between Peru and Spain no longer exists, and for that reason the Government don't feel disposed and don't feel at liberty to press the libel any further when the cause has ceased to exist upon which the libel was grounded.

Mr. STOUGHTON—I think, it is proper to add to the motion which, as I have stated, was simply for the discharge of these boats, a further application, and I presume this will not be resisted by the Attorney for the district, that the whole proceedings may be disposed of. If that is the proposed by, as I presume it will not be, it will dispose of the entire question and the litigation. That is not objected to.

Mr. PIERREPONT—I am not moving now to dismiss the libel. This motion comes up for the purpose of discharging, but so far as it relates to the holding of the gunboats it falls as a matter of course. I have no objection to any action of the Court upon that matter. If the motion is granted the gunboats are discharged, and I don't think there is anything further in it.

Mr. STOUGHTON—It is not of any consequence what it is for. There was a subsequent arrangement between the attorney and the counsel for the claimant.

Judge BLATCHFORD—It is likely to be a matter of considerable importance. If the Government chooses to dismiss these libels and withdraw the prosecution it has a right to do so, and to make the whole think fall. The question of the discharge of the gunboats before the return of the process is quite a different thing, and I should feel reluctant to establish a rule or precedent that in a suit of this nature the parties should come into Court, and by arrangement consent that the property seized shall be discharged. That is something that strikes me as being open to objection on principle. If any one came into this Court where it was done, and a very serious prejudice was developed. This is a suit in rem. The whole world are called to come here on the return day of the process, which, I have been informed, is next Tuesday, and until then I am unable to see how the Court can discharge property provided the order by which it is held is regular. In case of information or libel disclosing no cause of action, of course, it is discharged; but in case of a regular libel and process and property regularly seized, how, this Court discharge it before the regular day of the process, I can't see. If the Government chose to withdraw from the prosecution and dismiss the libel entirely, why it has a right to do so at any moment; it stands, then, precisely as though the matter had never been brought into court, but this Court cannot know but that some party other than the parties who claims here now and moves for a discharge may come here on the return day of the process and claim the property. The difficulty is on principle, and I should dislike very much in cases of this kind to establish any precedent or rule that could be violated.

Mr. STOUGHTON—It is so utterly improbable that any claim to this property by anybody will be made at any time other than that set forth in the libel that it has seemed to us, and, I presume, to the District-Attorney, that there could be no objection to the entry of the Government's suit abandoned and to the discharge of the costs. Under the circumstances, as the Government for the cause of the State proposed to abandon this prosecution, it seems to me, in view of the great expense incurred in keeping these boats, and the burdensome imposed upon Mr. DELAMATER, that it is not asking too much of the District-Attorney so suggest that under the intimation of the Court he should assent to the dismissal of these suits or these proceedings. I am very sure that the learned District-Attorney does not intend to uphold this libel upon any imagination that the claim of others may be made. He has no information, I am persuaded, or suspicion that any one has any claim upon these boats. As the libel is to be dismissed, as the charge contained in it has not even attempted to be established, I ask my learned friend whether, in the discharge of his duties, he cannot say that these libels may now be dismissed. It will relieve us from an embarrassment, and I trust he will consent.

Mr. PIERREPONT—I only represent the Government in the matter and no other parties. I have no suggestion and no intimation from anybody that there will be any other claim made than that which appears in the libel. The libel is solely and only on the ground that we are at peace with Peru, and that Spain is at war with Peru, which seemed to have been the case, and which was moved in consequence of a note received by the Secretary of State from the Peruvian Minister, giving such information. In consequence of that this libel was filed. Now to-day I have received from Washington the documents from the Secretary of State containing the letters that have passed within the last few days since the filing of the libel, between the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, and the Secretary of State, in which it now appears clear and distinct that whatever war may have hitherto existed, it has ceased to exist, and I am officially informed by the Secretary of State that he can now say that the war between Peru and Spain has ceased, and for that reason that these libels on that ground, I can not further to be prosecuted. That is all I have to say about the matter; the Government don't intend to prosecute them further. They have no evidence on which to act to sustain themselves after what has occurred between the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, and our own Minister of State. Now the exact form to be taken in this matter I don't know. I would rather leave that to the Court. I came here simply on the motion to discharge them on the ground that there was no war, and I am advised that the war has ceased and therefore I cannot resist the motion with the advice I have from the Government, and I consent, therefore, so far as the statements may consent, that it is true there is no war, and that they take their motion which is to discharge the boat. The exact form of gaining the end I don't understand at present. I bring the facts before the Court just as I am instructed by the Government, and I leave your Honor to make such orders as you may think fit. It is the desire of the Government that they should be discharged in a formal way through the Court, and there is no expectation on the part of the Government to prosecute it any further. If any individuals have come in I am not aware, for no notice has been given to me. No other rights are involved, as far as I know, and what counsel states in that regard is correct.

Judge BLATCHFORD—If the party or litigant who has brought this action comes to the distinct conclusion that he has no cause of action, the only course is to withdraw it and not to ask the Court to decide whether he has decided properly in coming to the conclusion that he cannot succeed in the suit. This official statement that the Government has no cause of action and no expectation of succeeding in the suit, and yet wishes the Court to pass upon a motion, is anomalous in the administration of justice.

Mr. PIERREPONT—The only embarrassment that arises in the case grows out of the fact that we come here on the motion simply, and your Honor has heard it and the reply. There is nothing before the Court except that motion, and any proper mode of disposing of that will, of course, be satisfactory.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that Mr. PIERREPONT assented to the motion.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I am not still satisfied that that is a proper motion for the Court to grant. I will hear the arguments in order to satisfy me that I ought to grant it.

Mr. STOUGHTON—After the statement made by the District-Attorney that he does not propose to prosecute these libels, it seems to me that in a case like this, involving considerations far beyond those involved in any ordinary case—involving questions which reach very far and very deep—he should dispose of this by doing now that which he certainly will do hereafter, to consent that these libels be dismissed. That relieves your Honor from the embarrassment which has been suggested, and although the motion is in form to dismiss, still when the District-Attorney volunteers that the motion be granted and that the vessels be discharged upon the ground that he does not intend to prosecute further, the cause of the action having disappeared, it seems to could dispose of it by assenting to the prosecution. Before proceeding with the argument to show your Honor may grant this motion, I will ask Mr. PIERREPONT to assent to that suggestion.

Mr. PIERREPONT—From the dispatches I have received I can only state that the Government don't intend to further prosecute in this action; that a state of war no longer exists between Spain and Peru, and that the ground upon which the libel was originally filed has ceased to exist, and that on the return day of the process, and of the sitting in Admiralty I should state to the Court that we have no cause of action in the libel, and should not attempt to sustain it under these advices. The case on the part of the Government has so changed that we could not proceed upon it with the evidence we have to sustain it. Such is the state of the case now, and such would be the state if your Honor was sitting on the Admiralty on the return day. Now, exactly by what process you can get at the same result on the return day, I have not considered, and that is the way the case stands before this Court, and if your Honor was sitting in Admiralty, I should state what I now state, that my instructions were such, and the evidence to be adduced on the part of the Government was such that I could not proceed with the case.

Judge BLATCHFORD—Hand me all your explanations and notices of motion, and I will dispose of the matter.

Mr. STOUGHTON—I have submitted an order to the District-Attorney, which he is now reading, and perhaps he will consent to it. There is no objection to the order, and I think if your Honor approves of it, it will dispose of all questions.

Judge BLATCHFORD—This won't answer, and I can't consent to it.

Mr. STOUGHTON—What! on the consent of the District-Attorney?

Mr. PIERREPONT—I have said all I intend to say. I have presented the facts and will make no objection to the order, but don't consent to anything.

Judge BLATCHFORD then dictated the following order:

The United States of America vs. certain gunboats lying at foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, libeled, &c.—The Spanish vessels of war, gunboats, tender, &c., from number two to thirty, both inclusive.—The same and the libels on information and libel filed herein having been consolidated into one suit and the motion being now heard on behalf of CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER, who has duly filed the same against the gunboats, to discharge the same from custody, and it appearing by the information filed herein in said matter that the period of forfeiture alleged therein is that the gunboats are about to sail from the port of New-York with intent to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the Government of Peru, with which the United States are at peace, in violation of the 5th section of the act of Congress 20th April, 1818—an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; and it appearing to the Court, from the said libels and information, that the only ground upon which the same is founded is that the said gunboats are intended to be used in committing hostilities on the part of the Government and the Kingdom of Spain against the subjects, citizens and property of the Government of Peru, and the District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York appearing now in open Court and stating that the Government of the United States is satisfied that—the political question—a state of war does not exist at the present time between the Government and the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of Peru, and also stating that the Government of the United States has no intention of further prosecuting such libels or information, and the said District-Attorney stating that it does not object to the granting of the motion for the discharge of the said gunboats; it is therefore, on the motion of the attorney for Mr. DELAMATER, ordered that the said motion be granted and the said thirty gunboats, numbered as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby discharged from custody, they not held in by the Marshal of the United States for the district, under the several monitions and processes issued herein.

Mr. PIERREPONT—That covers it, I think.

The order was made, and the Court shortly afterward adjourned.

Affairs at Delamater's Yard—Probable Speedy Departure of the Flotilla.

Immediately after the release of the gunboats by the Court, Deputy Marshal WINSLOW, stationed at DELAMATER'S Yards, received orders to withdraw his men, but at the request of Mr. DELAMATER they were still retained to assist the private watch in guarding the boats. A large force of sailors from the Spanish frigate *Pizarro* will be immediately placed on board of the flotilla to finish and ship them ready and take them to sea as soon as possible. The departure of the boats may be looked for at any moment.

THE WHITE PINE REGION.

Report of the Military Exploration Party Sent Out by General Ord—The Proper Route to the Colorado—Character of the Country—Rivers and Mines.

The report of Lieutenant GEORGE WHEELER, of the Corps of Engineers, who, with Lieutenant LOCKWOOD, led the exploring party sent out a few months ago by General ORD to discover a route through the White Pine country to the Colorado River, to which reference has been made in our San Francisco dispatches and in the report of the Secretary of War, contains a great deal of valuable information. Lieutenant WHEELER says the specific objects of the reconnoissance were to gain as careful topographical features as possible, to examine and locate the different mining districts so far discovered, to examine and report upon the necessity of military posts at any point or points, to gain information in regard to the number, habits and dispositions of the various Indian tribes, all with a view of finding the most practicable route for rail and ordinary travel from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad to the head of navigation of the Colorado.

THE ROUTE.

The exploring party consisted of forty-eight persons; they had with them eighty-five animals, and a quantity of supplies and camp stuff. The actual start was made from White Pine, or a point three miles to the east, on the 1st of August. A course nearly east was taken, in order to reach Steptoe Valley; thence the main line of the reconnoissance was to be nearly due south to the Colorado as practicable, making back upon a more westerly line. Such plan has been carried out. The reconnoissance has been extended over a line of between 1,200 and 1,300 miles, including all detours; seventeen mining districts have been visited and examined, and twenty-five valleys traversed, each in nearly a lengthwise direction.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The entire region offers but few chances for agriculture, and has comparatively little wood and timber. Of the valleys visited Pahranagat Valley is the largest and most fertile. Its waters come from three large springs, known in order, commencing at the head of the valley, as Hykes, Crystal and Ash Springs. These flowing down for the entire extent, sink in Pahranagat Lake. Quite near the first of these has grown up the little mining town called Hyko. It is on an elevation above the sea level of 3,930 feet. As the lake is approached the soil is of a deep, moist and dark colored loam. The land between Hyko and Crystal Springs has not yet been brought under cultivation, for the reason that the waters of the springs has been allowed to find its way to the surface and remain stagnant in many places for lengthened intervals. However, by ditches across the land it has been drained, and Lieutenant WHEELER thinks that should one large ditch be cut and carried round upon the Mesa to the westward, the region would be opened and prove the finest and best in the entire valley. About Crystal Lake are 3,000 acres at least of very valuable land. The various grains and vegetables raised are of a superior character and large yield. The climate, including the Winter season, for seven or eight months is very equable, at no time showing any great extreme of heat or cold. Snow never remains on the ground for more than twenty-four hours. During the Midsummer the heat is at times excessive.

MINES AND MINING.

Mining in Nevada is still in its infancy, as among the great number of silver mining districts already discovered many present exceedingly favorable appearances, while from those that have been worked to a considerable extent and show signs of permanency, large results may be anticipated. Among the latter the Great Hyko Silver Lode, in the Pahranagat district, about ten miles from Hyko, makes the best showing. It is a fissure vein. The mines were discovered in March, 1858, and were worked quite extensively up to the earliest spring. The Company now operating have a five ten-stamp mill, with arrangements for roasting ore, situated at Hyko. The great Hyko Lode, from which ore has been taken, extends in one continuous line of more than five miles, bearing nearly magnetic north, and situated in elevation some 1,200 to 1,400 feet below the summit of the great Quartz Mountain, that has an elevation of 5,375 feet. The formation at this locality has its counterpart in many sections, showing principally on the surface dolomite limestone of silurian era, in many cases highly metamorphic. The general upheaval of the great ranges of mountains has been in one grand wave, whose longitudinal axis was nearly due north and south, the continuity of whose force, as it turned by friction, in many places creating great irregularity of motion in the subsidence; at these points vast fissures appear have been formed, tending for the most part to the northeast. Great action of this nature is shown in this vicinity, of which the variety of canyons and contortions of hills are examples. The principal locations that have been thoroughly developed, are the Illinois and the Indiana; the former opened to a depth of nearly 100 feet below the surface, bearing slightly to the west of magnetic north, showing a dip of about 60° toward the mountains; at most points the lodge measured from 16 to 24 feet in width, and this between well-marked walls on either side. The best of indications are here of a true fissure vein of great stability and of indefinite extent. The Indiana wherever opened, has shown walls of the same nature as the Illinois, and precisely the same character of ores. So far an average of ores taken from this vein after careful sorting will work from $60 to $70 per ton, while those at the surface, and from various localities that apparently are but offshoots from the mother vein, make a much finer showing in the returns per ton, in a number of instances running from $200 to $600.

THE ROADWAY.

This country, until quite lately so little known, is fast coming into prominence. When the time comes for joining the Central Pacific Railroad with the head of navigation of the Colorado or Southern Pacific Railroad, Pahranagat Valley will be found to offer the most legitimate roadway. And if Government sees fit to place a military post at a point on the line through to the South, looking to a permanent development of the country, no better point than Pahranagat Valley will be found available.

CURRENT NOTES.

Typhoid fever is raging in Ujiea.

Eastern chestnuts are sold at seventy-five cents a pound in San Francisco.

Wisconsin expects to have eight or nine Congressmen under the new apportionment. It now has six.

A woman in Philadelphia obtained on Wednesday a verdict for $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution.

The Commodore of the Yale Navy intends to form two boat-crews, from which to select the University crew.

"Wild Bill" is a quiet private citizen of Topeka, Kansas, and indignantly denies that he has been elected Sheriff of Ellis County.

San Francisco papers report the death, at Napa City, Cal, on the 27th ult., of the well-known Mexican poet, AURELIO LUIS GALLARDO.

The Bangor *Whig* expresses the belief that less real temperance work has been done by the radical temperance men in Maine in the past year than for a long number of years before.

The announcement of assembling of the Ecumenical Council in Rome is put among the local matters in a Boston paper. Boston always was modest.

Work is slack at the Trenton potteries, and several of them have been put on half time. It is feared some of them will be compelled to close entirely next month.

Ex-Senator THOMAS PARSONS, of Rochester, fell from the platform of a car on the Great Western Railroad, on Wednesday, and fractured his ankle.

Mrs. RANDOLPH E. LADD has declined to accept the position in the School Committee in Springfield, Mass., to which she was elected on Monday. She says the official duties "are not properly within her sphere."

Robberies of freight cars are frequent on the Hudson River Railroad. The other night some thieves cut a hole through the top of a car on the northerly bound train, descended into it, and tumbled out over $6,000 worth of goods.

Governor HOFFMAN says that the duty of Government is to deal out exact justice to all citizens; laws which favor one class at the expense of another ought certainly to be repealed, and such laws as are necessary for justice to all, should be enacted.

Canastota, in Madison County, has a haunted house, the inquiet spirit which frequents it being described as an old gentleman with a thin face, dressed in brown clothes, and enveloped by a blue light which reveals a horrid gash in his throat.

The Daughters of St. Crispin have now twenty-four Lodges in this country, fourteen being located in Massachusetts. The largest lodge is at Rochester, with about 700 members. The Lynn Lodge has only 400 members, although 1,600 or 1,800 women are engaged in manufacturing shoes there.

The Wyoming *Tribune* denies that there is any contest between the Governor and Legislature of that youthful Territory. It says it is true that the Executive and Legislative Departments are radically opposed in politics, but both have seemed to avoid partisan issues and to work together harmoniously for the general welfare.

That able-bodied man from Central New-York who reached Newark a week ago with his invalid wife on a wheelbarrow, returning on his toilsome journey home from Gettysburg, has somehow got back to Trenton again, with his wife, wheelbarrow and two children, and has applied for quarters in the Poor House for the Winter.

ISE SATARA and ZUN ZOW MATSMULLA, two youths from Japan, reported at the United States Naval Academy, in Annapolis, Md., on Tuesday, and were assigned to duty, in accordance with an act of Congress, authorizing two such youths to enter the Academy as midshipmen, at the expense of their own Government.

A woman in Grand Traverse County, Mich., told her husband, who came in and found her giving the child something to eat from a plate, that "the little soul would be in Heaven in ten minutes, and she wouldn't live a great while," at the same time eating some of the preparation herself. It proved to be strychnine. The husband ran to a neighbor for help, and when he came back the child was dead.

During his visit to Boston Père HYACINTHE left his autograph in the visitors' Register in the Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms in the following form: "Fr. HYACINTHE LOYSON, Paris, France, *corde pisi piscidum, sub libertate quietem.*" Thus he adopted the motto of the State of Massachusetts, with the substitution of the word *corde* (heart) for *ense* (sword):—"With the heart (instead of the sword) he seeks tranquil repose under the protection of liberty."

BAM-ME-NO-DO-NO-KIAD, who reported that he was an Ojibway chief on his way to Washington to see his Great Father, was arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday for being drunk. Being drunk was not an unpardonable offence, but his unearthly yells, which he called the war-whoop, alarmed the children in the streets. At the station house he expressed his disgust at the lodge, and finally, on being released, went away, saying, "Injun sick in head; bad fire water; Injun feel."

While the counsel for the prisoner in a criminal trial in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, was making his argument, one of the jurors started up and exclaimed: "I say he's not guilty." The Judge rebuked the juror and fined him $100, although he said, in justification of himself, that he was hard of hearing, and misunderstood the attorney, and that he was never in a Court of justice before, and at all events did not intend to do any wrong.

A Bostonian, now in Spain, writes home: "The Republicans are *most* sense—they won't back." And again, after alluding to TOPETE's resignation as a member of the Cabinet, "PRIM said he should not go—he would go himself if his own TOPETE did. TOPETE went into convulsive sobs, and went off to think the thing up; twenty-four hours later, came back and said he would go. So his resignation was accepted, 6th November, and PRIM, watching his chance while nobody was looking, gobbled the portfolio of Marine. Then he came back to the Cortes, and made a touching reference to TOPETE, whom he [illegible]

[illegible]

Announcement is made of the death of the late HENRY KNOX in to be occupied in Watertown, at a cost of over $20,000. It is to be in the shape of a Greek cross, thirty-seven feet in height. The interior will be of polished Italian marble, with memorial windows of stained glass in the recess adjoining of the dead. The remains of Mr. KNOX will be placed in a sarcophagus, with his bust on the top. Similar sarcophagus are to be prepared for his wife and daughter, with kneeling statues. The statuary will be executed in Rome, by Mr. VOLK.

They conduct the municipal canvass in Boston without passion, speaking only gentle words. At a Democratic meeting on Wednesday evening the regular party candidate for Mayor said mildly: "If my name had been used in a Democratic Convention, I would have allowed myself to be put in places before I would have permitted the use of my name in another convention. I do not propose to attack the character of Dr. SHURTLEFF, but I say that any man who allows his name to be used in a Convention, and then, simply because he is defeated, allows its use in another Convention, is nothing but a political trickster and politician."

Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY, who is a candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky, addressed the members of the Legislature and others at a meeting in the Capitol on Wednesday night. He said that while he was not a candidate upon that ground, he was now and ever had been an earnest advocate of the policy of repudiating our bonded debt. He then proceeded to advocate repudiation from a moral and legal standpoint, and said Congress had repudiated the debt of $200,000,000 the Kentucky slaves set free during the war, and he would never consent to pay one cent of our bonded debt while that debt stood unpaid. Three-fourths of the people of Kentucky, he declared, are with him.

THE RAILROAD QUARRELS.

A Little Unpleasantness Outside the Courts—Rough Discussion at a Hotel Table.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 9.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad fight took on a new phase last night. Some of the parties interested in the litigation engaged in a rumpus at the Osburn House, and were guilty of conduct unbecoming gentlemen. The Osburn House has been the headquarters of the litigants for a week or two past, and the rival lawyers, clients and witnesses are brought constantly in contact about the hotel. It is strange, with the state of feeling existing, that an encounter had not taken place sooner than last night. The trial became rather hot yesterday, and the testimony was so decidedly conflicting that all parties became restive.

On Tuesday evening W. J. A. FULLER and T. G. SHEARMAN, of New-York, arrived with their wives at the Osburn. They belong to the Fisk and Gould party, came to attend the trial.

Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, as these gentlemen were seated at the supper table, an altercation ensued between them and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, of Albany, late Superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It began by a remark from Mr. VAN VALKENBURG that there had been some tall swearing to-day, and other comments that offended SHEARMAN, and he responded. SHEARMAN threw a water pitcher at VAN VALKENBURG, and it is said a clock followed. There was a commotion in the dining room and the parties separated. The proceeding was ungentlemanly, and wholly out of place in the dining room of a hotel in the presence of ladies and gentlemen.

There was another disturbance in which SHEARMAN was involved that occurred soon after, and which has been confounded with the rumpus in the dining room. A summons had been issued from the Supreme Court over which Judge SMITH presides, at the instance of RAMSEY for SHEARMAN. This summons was given to Constable J. R. MARKLEY, in attendance upon Court, to execute. SHEARMAN was described to him so that he confounded him with Mr. FULLER, another of the Erie party stopping at the Osburn. The constable went to the hotel and served the summons upon FULLER, handing him a dollar with the paper. FULLER took both paper and dollar, and finding what was the nature of the paper, probably advised SHEARMAN and put him on his guard against service if the mistake should be discovered. As soon as MARKLEY discovered his mistake he procured another summons and returned to the hotel. SHEARMAN was pointed out to him as ascending the stairs. The constable called to him to him to stop and at length gave chase. SHEARMAN ran to FULLER's room and just as he got in the door he was overtaken by the constable. Some three or four of the Fisk party were in the doorway and assaulted the constable, as he declares, and prevented service. The constable stayed on the watch, however, and finally succeeded in making a service. Soon after this transaction SHEARMAN and FULLER took a special train on the Erie Railway and left for the south.

A Word for Alaska—Its Climate and Its Possible Future.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever and anon the newspapers have a fling at Mr. SEWARD's northern investment, yet I do not observe a corresponding willingness to accept the good points of the purchase. Of course every one acknowledges its advantages in timber, minerals, furs and fishes. But there is a prevalent doubt whether there are seven millions' worth of such advantages, plus expenses of government.

It has one other recommendation, however, which, as far as I know, has altogether escaped notice. This is its climate. Probably I shall be laughed at for asserting that such a wet, foggy country, where oats do not ripen and potatoes will not keep, has anything to boast of in this respect. But people are not generally aware what an immense influence on the fall of rain the timber of a country produces. The Viceroy of Egypt has increased the rain-fall tenfold in certain portions of his dominions by planting trees. Since the Mormon colonization in Utah, and the subsequent growth of timber, Summer showers, previously unheard of, have become not unfrequent; and the Salt Lake is expanding steadily and rapidly. In the Eastern States the watercourses on which the lumbermen of the last century used to float down logs, have shrunk so much, on account of the destruction of the forests, as not now to be available for their former uses. When Alaska has given up her vast wealth of timber, the excess of fog and rain will have disappeared, and she will enjoy a mild, pleasant climate, not unlike that of England, except so far as superior to the latter. Invariably western coasts possess this advantage over eastern ones.

I said that the grand recommendation of Alaska is the climate. But climate stands principally in relation to two very different kinds of products. One consists of vegetable growth, the other embrace the genus Homo. It is much to be regretted that at the present day, the former almost wholly absorbs the consideration which a further reshing judgment would almost wholly accord to the latter. Speaking seriously, deliberately, in the truest sense practically, and reckoning a man's life to lie in himself alone, and not in the abundance of the things he possesses, it would seem that the adaptation of a region for the production of cotton or corn or silver or gold, is absolutely of the slightest possible importance, compared with its adaptation for the production of man. Of this last I mean, of course, the real article; not the pallid, dyspeptic, thin-visioned creature, I dare not think how common in the Eastern States. Man's physical development is the product of two factors, race and climate. The first, Americans possess in perfection. Multiply it by such a climate as that of the future Alaska, and the sanitarian urges will be magnificent. The Summers there are cool, and the Winters are warm, and the moist atmosphere gets red in the weeks and seek on the mouse, and a seal in the voice.

A much weightier matter, I own, is moral development. But if it is the genius of the present age to devote itself persistently to the outer world, and the overshadow of the inner one, do let us at least try to choose the noblest part of the physical creation for our most solicitous care, and in the scale of sympathy and affection not rank the health of men and the beauty of women below the culture and growth of wheat and tobacco, born of the dust and nursed of the barn-yard.

MT. N.

NAVY YARD, Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Narrow Escape of Mayor Beach of Troy from Death by Poison.

From the Troy Times, Dec. 9.

A day or two since Mayor BEACH had a narrow escape from death by poison. He was slightly unwell, and called upon his physician, Dr. SEYMOUR, to prescribe for him. The doctor prepared a powder, and directing that it should be taken with some syrup, laid it upon his desk. The two gentlemen engaged in conversation for a few minutes, when the Doctor was called out, and the Mayor, picking up, as he supposed, his package of medicine, went drew from the office. He went home, prepared the medicine as directed, and swallowed it entire. In a few moments he was seized with the most violent pains, and, becoming alarmed, sent for the doctor, who came speedily, and, divining the mistake, relieved his patient by the use of the stomach pump. The [illegible]

[illegible]

Examination in Ohio of the Remains of a Mastodon.

From the Columbus State Journal, Dec. 5.

There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture, or Headquarters of the Geological Corps, a section of the femur or thigh bone of an animal of the mastodon species, the fossilized remains of which were recently discovered in Union County. These remains were found in a drift formation about three feet below the surface, and are similar to the remains of the *Megatherium* found in other parts of the State. Arrangements were made by Mr. KLIPPART, of the Geological Corps, to have the skeleton or the parts thereof removed with proper care. Before operations had proceeded far bad weather set in, and work has been abandoned. The section of the femur, upper part with socket ball, is about twenty inches in length, or about half the length of the thigh bone. This would make the aggregate length of the bones of the leg about ten feet. The ball is twenty-two inches in circumference, and the bone lower down of course much larger. From the part of the skeleton secured, it is estimated that the height of the animal was twelve and a half feet, and the length twenty-one feet, making the animal much larger than the specimens now in the Peale Museum. As this particular species, or remains thereof, have been found only in Ohio, this specimen has been named the *Megatherium Ohioensis*. The animals lived, it is supposed, in the period immediately preceding the human period, and were after the elephant tribe.

Exhuming operations will be resumed in the Spring, and if the skeleton is removed in good shape or a good state of preservation, it will be set up in the Echo Room at the Capitol, where the fossils collected by the Geological Corps are now being arranged and stored.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

An Examination Waived by Blatchford—He is Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury—Conclusion of Messrs. Mulligan's Case—Remarks by Counsel—The Defendants Held.

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD has been held for trial before the United States Court, on an indictment recently found against him by the Grand Jury, accusing him of a conspiracy to defraud the Government. He has waived the usual preliminary examination in the United States Commissioners' Office, to which all defendants are entitled, shortly after his arrest. The reports in some of the newspapers to the effect that BLATCHFORD had promised to make important revelations, implicating prominent persons in the drawback frauds to District-Attorney PIERREPONT are emphatically denied by the latter. Judge PIERREPONT also told our reporter yesterday that he had not made any arrangement to receive BLATCHFORD as a State's evidence witness, and that no such arrangement was likely to be made. This is a conclusive contradiction of all the sensational stories which have lately been made in regard to measures of leniency toward BLATCHFORD on the part of the Government.

THE MULLIGAN CASE.

The examination in the case of ROBERTS MULLIGAN, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, was terminated yesterday. It was conducted before Commissioner OSBORN, in the private office of the District-Attorney. Ex-Judge QUACKENBOS appeared for the defendant. He was desirous of introducing WM. MULLIGAN, President of the Humboldt Insurance Company, who is a brother of the accused, as a witness in the case, offering to show by him that RICHARD B. CALDWELL, Mr. MULLIGAN's friends in a guilty participation in the frauds in a conversation recently held with W. MULLIGAN at Prescott, Canada. The District-Attorney objected to the admission of any testimony of the character proposed, on the ground that it was not good legal evidence. Defendant's counsel subsequently said that he had expected to be enabled to have produced an affidavit of R. B. CALDWELL, taken at Prescott, for the purpose of showing that MULLIGAN had no knowledge of the scheme to rob the Government by the collection of false claims at the time it was hatched and perfected. He had not received the affidavit, however, although Mr. CAULDWELL, of Prescott, acting as CALDWELL's counsel, had telegraphed to his (QUACKENBOS') client that the affidavit had been mailed on the 4th inst. For his part he believed that it had been intercepted. He exhibited a copy of the telegraphic message. He then proceeded to sum up the case for the defence. He said that the gentleman he represented had sustained a reputation unsuspected and unimpeached in this community hitherto; that he had passed his youth and manhood in this City, and that he had been respected by all who knew him. He mentioned that his grandfather, HERCULES MULLIGAN, was an intimate friend of WASHINGTON's, and that he was also the parent of whom Major ANDRE made the historical remark, "If all Americans were like him it would be impossible to conquer this country." Judge QUACKENBOS further said that the defendant was connected with a highly respectable family; that his father was a distinguished lawyer, and that his uncle was formerly a Surrogate of New-York County. He said that these facts were entitled to great consideration, character being a universal shield. He remarked that he did not wish to protect the guilty, and that neither he nor his client desired any shield between justice and its victim. He had entered into the investigation, however, solely from the conviction that his client was entirely innocent, and had invited the fullest investigation, knowing that just in proportion as light was thrown upon the entire transaction, so the innocence of Mr. MULLIGAN would be the more apparent. He alluded to the fact that he had offered to place the defendants on the witness stand for the purpose of eliciting the truth, and that he had also offered to bring R. B. CALDWELL from Canada to testify in MULLIGAN's behalf, provided the Government would grant him immunity from arrest. He would not say that the District-Attorney, for refusing to accept his offer, was actuated by anything approaching the spirit of Lord Chief Justice SCROGGS, who silenced every attempt to impeach or refute the testimony of the infamous TITUS OATES, with the cry, "A stifling of the plot! a stifling of the plot!"—but he would say that he had not met with that candid cooperation in his efforts to attain all the light possible, which was, in his judgment, always becoming in a prosecuting officer. Judge QUACKENBOS proceeded to explain MULLIGAN's connection with R. B. CALDWELL and his innocence respecting the Richards' claim. He subsequently reviewed the evidence for the defence, and also the evidence of KORN, for the Government, in which connection he referred to the rule laid down by GAMBLE in his treatise on *Moral Evidence*, as follows: "If what is related is possible, but under all the circumstances involved in some doubt, the testimony of the greater number of unimpeachable witnesses is requisite to render it credible." After asserting that there was nothing in MULLIGAN's case to show any intention on his part to defraud the Government, he went on to say that the District-Attorney would only attach crime to the intention, and that in doing so his client would be entitled to a prompt and speedy deliverance.

Judge PIERREPONT made a brief argument in favor of holding MULLIGAN for trial on the evidence introduced during the examination, after which the case was submitted to the Commissioner for his decision. The latter subsequently announced that he should hold the defendant under $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Caldwell's Case—Proceedings in Canada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 10.—CAULDWELL was brought before the Judge of Sessions, Mr. COUSSOT, yesterday, and remanded to await the decision of Judge MONDELET to-morrow, as to the legality of the arrest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon the library of Rev. SAM. PARKES, D. D., consisting of about one volumes of theological works and current literature, was sold at auction by BANGS, MERWIN & Co. There were few noticeable books in the collection with the exception of nine volumes of the *Critical Sacra*, printed in 1696, and a fine copy of the Fermentarius of Sennertus, bound in stamped hog skin, and bearing date 1652. A number of elzevirs were present at the sale and the books generally brought fair prices.

Inspector GEO. W. DILKE and Acting Captain JAMES J. KELSO, of the Central Office, preferred complaints yesterday against EDWARD G. BROWN, the proprietor of Lorillard's Tobacco Manufactory, of Westchester, Police Justice Dowling held the prisoner for trial on the charge, and bail to answer the charge of fraud preferred against BROWN by the gentlemen mentioned, as already narrated in the Times yesterday. C. L. KNOLLMAN, who resides at No. 27 Allen-street, says no such person as EDWARD G. BROWN ever lived there, so far as he knows.

A writ of attachment was issued against CHARLES DOERNER, of No. 128 Walker-street, by United States Commissioner SCHURMAN, yesterday, for having, it is alleged, refused to comply with a summons of Supervisor S. B. DUTCHER, calling him to produce certain books and papers at the Revenue office, at No. 48 Liberty-street, containing a record of the materials furnished to one DAVID BELAS, formerly doing business as a distiller at Nos. 104 and 106 Front-street. The writ was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal CROWLEY for execution.

A Ladies' Fair in aid of the Free Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind is now being held at Dodworth Hall. The Hall is prettily decorated, and a large number of articles, both useful and ornamental, are offered at the pretty stalls by the ladies who have taken part in the enterprise. The fair is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and the price of admission has been placed at a merely nominal sum.

The soundings over the wreck of the *Scotland*, on the part of the Government, to verify the work of the Neptune Submarine Company, have been delayed on account of the late storm. The part surveyed last week was found satisfactory. Yesterday General BARNARD's party came in speed to sound over Mallebar rocks at Hell Gate.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, over the remains of JAMES FITZPATRICK, aged 60, of No. 402 East Twenty-fourth-street, who was fatally injured a few days ago by being run over by a truck in First-avenue, while partially under the influence of liquor.

The formation of a social afternoon Bible Class, and the first of a series of Sunday evening services for young men, to be addressed by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., are announced for to-morrow, at the new building, by the Young Men's Christian Association, as another column. These services will doubtless prove very interesting.

The following changes in the New-York Custom House have taken place since D

held an inquest during the day, when it was ascertained that the misguided man had taken prussic acid, though no clue to the motive, except that of disappointed love, could be discovered. A verdict of suicidal death was accordingly rendered.

THE JOHNSON BOND CASE

Further Developments—Singular Proceedings by Justice Dowling.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a man named BARTON M. JOHNSON was arrested and arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of having sold two $5,000 United States bonds, alleged to have been stolen, to Messrs. CAROLIN O'BRYAN, BRYANT and JOHN H. HAND. The accused was held for examination to take place on Monday next. Yesterday some further developments were had before Justice DOWLING, when Detectives FARLEY, of the Central Office, and DOYLE, of JAY COOKE & CO.'s office, brought Mr. WM. A. COIT, a broker of No. 4 Pine-street, and WM. H. CHESLEY, also a broker, before that Magistrate.

Mr. COIT then stated that he had purchased $15,000 worth of the United States bonds stolen from the Berkshire Insurance Company at Poughkeepsie, from CHESLEY, and the latter stated in turn that he had obtained the bonds from JOHNSON. The Magistrate considered a moment, and glancing at the clock, said to the Clerk, "Make out a complaint."

CLERK—Against whom, Sir?

MAGISTRATE—Against this man, (pointing to Mr. CHESLEY.)

The Clerk proceeded to draw up an affidavit, using Mr. COIT as the complainant, Mr. CHESLEY seeming much astonished at the singular turn of affairs, and as the Magistrate was stepping into the Court room, after signing a commitment for the accused, and asked if he could not put in bail.

MAGISTRATE—Certainly. I am here to accept bail, if you have it, in the sum of $20,000.

CHESLEY—But I haven't got bail here just now, though if I am given time I will readily furnish $20,000 bail.

MAGISTRATE—Well, I can't help it. I am in a hurry and can't wait.

As Justice DOWLING left the Court, Mr. CHESLEY took a calm survey of the spectators, the Clerk, the detectives and Mr. COIT, and exclaimed: "Well, this is a pretty piece of business. I am at your disposal, gentlemen."

The complaint being finished, the prisoner was removed to Police Headquarters.

Skating Yesterday.

There was a large attendance of skaters at MACMILLAN's Open Rink, corner Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, yesterday, though but few of the participants were ladies. The ice was in very fair condition, notwithstanding the softening tendency of the weather during the day, and those who took advantage of the occasion enjoyed fine sport. Among the prominent experts of the New-York Club who took part in the amusement were CHEESEMAN, MEAD and FRANK SWIFT, whose graceful evolutions were witnessed with much interest. MACMILLAN's is the only pond now "in the full tide of successful operation" in the City. The Poultry show having closed at the Empire Rink, however, preparations will soon be commenced for fitting it up for Winter. There is no skating at Central Park as yet.

More Railroads Projected for the City and Westchester County.

A number of property owners along the east side of Westchester County, and capitalists of this City, after an interchange of views in regard to the existing necessities of better railroad facilities of communication between the lower section of this City and the various towns of Westchester County, especially on the Sound shore, as well as through the City itself from the Harlem River to the Battery, purpose holding a meeting at the office of S. DINGEE, Esq., No. 5 Pine-street, on Thursday next, 16th inst., for the purpose of organizing a new railroad company, having for its object the construction of an elevated railway from the Battery to Harlem River, and thence a surface railroad to Port Chester, connecting also at Mamaroneck with another railroad which it is proposed to build in the direction of Danbury, Conn. It is the intention of the new Company to apply to the Legislature of this State, at the approaching session, for authority to build bridges across navigable streams.

Embezzlement of Letters by a Mail Carrier.

Special Agent GAYOR made a complaint before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charging a Post Office carrier named JAMES R. HOBBY, Jr., with having embezzled several letters intrusted to his care for delivery. The complainant said that he had discovered a large package of letters, nearly fifty in number; that they were found secreted under a stone near the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, and that he believed that they had been embezzled and placed there by the accused, having never reached the persons to whom they were addressed. At the suggestion of Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, the prisoner was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination on Monday next.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Board met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. HARDY in the chair.

The Clerk announced that a large number of returns were still missing, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to notify the Canvassers of the various districts to bring in their returns forthwith.

Communications were received from V. EBLING, protesting against the counting of the votes in the Fourth District for Police Justice, on account of fraud; from L. WILEY, protesting against the counting of the votes in the Ninth Judicial District, also on account of fraud; and from JOSEPH BUPP, protesting against counting the votes for either WILEY, MCQUADE or MCIVER in the Ninth District, on the ground that many of the votes were illegally canvassed, and were credited to his opponents when they should have been given to himself.

The protests were referred to the Committee on Protests.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns from the Fourth and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, after which they adjourned to this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

By Judge Barnard.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Miller vs. Loeb; order granted appointing a receiver.

Melville vs. Adams Express Company.

Collins vs. Collins; motion for commission granted; motion for settling issues denied.

Godfrey vs. Hicks; motion granted.

Mary E. Mahuron vs. Augustus E. Mahuron; divorce granted.

Durand vs. Hudson; order granted.

In re the petition of J. W. Stillman for payment of money; reference ordered to take proof.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Meeney vs. British Commercial Life Insurance Company; Bell, Executor, vs. Thomas; Abrams vs. Hart; Babcock vs. Adams; Ball vs. Curtis; Taylor vs. Curtis; Loughran vs. Egbert; Pennefeather vs. Reed.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wood vs. Ensworth; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

George E. Bostand et al. vs. Humphrey P. Thompson et al.; case settled with amendments, and filed.

Moses Goodkind vs. George F. Keller, impleaded; see papers with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge McCunn.

Henry M. Field vs. James Stewart et al.; motion granted.

James C. Blake vs. William S. Andrews; motion granted.

Pauline A. May vs. Jacob Knob; motion granted, damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

William Darlington vs. Buel T. Hitchcock et al.; motion granted without costs.

M. Arthur Bass vs. John H. [illegible], impleaded, &c.; motion granted without costs.

Francis Temple de Agunna vs. Daniel D. Gessner; motion granted without costs.

Edward L. Woolsey, &c., vs. Kelly Manufacturing Company; motion granted without costs.

Freeman Clarkson vs. Charles Rogan; judgment for plaintiff; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

Charles M. Nichols et al. vs. W. Mumby; read consent; order discontinuance.

Charles Nichols vs. George W. Mumby et al.; read consent, order discontinuance, and vacating injunction.

Henry Rockwell et al., executor, &c., vs. Isaac L. Geary et al., executor; read affidavit and consent; order of reference to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, to hear and determine all the issues, &c.

By Judge Barnard.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company vs. Charles H. Kissing et al.; report of John Greenwood confirmed—[illegible] for taxes, &c.; judgment; extra allowance, $100.

Wm. L. Coutt vs. Andrew I. Powell et al.; motion to open inquest, &c., denied, with costs.

Wm. H. Richards vs. Helen C. Freeman; motion to open default granted, on condition that cost of Circuit and trial fee and $10 costs of motion be paid defendant in ten days after entry of order—otherwise motion denied.

Susannah E. French vs. Daniel C. Meagham, Westchester. Default taken, opened, and verdict set aside on payment to plaintiff of costs of Circuit, including $10 costs of motion, within ten days after entry of this order; and if not so paid motion denied with costs; judgment, execution and levy to stand as security until final dispatch of action.

John H. Conkling vs. Lulu Conkling; $50 allowed for expenses of suit; no alimony, no counsel fee until after trial of issue. Orange County.

Caroline Eberle vs. William Jacobs et al.; motion to open default denied with $10 costs. Queens County.

Henry Bull vs. The Free German Mission Church, impleaded; judgment for plaintiff. Richmond County.

Thomas Kiland vs. Robert W. Gifford et al.; [illegible] to balance of surplus to be paid creditors of Wm. Gandan, deceased, and administrator filing a bond with Surrogate to be approved.

The People ex rel. Bussen vs. John J. White, &c.; mandamus granted.

Andrew S. Wheeler vs. Patrick Smily; motion to compel purchaser to complete, &c., granted, or that resale be made.

Wm. S. Ridder vs. W. B. [illegible]; motion for a readjustment of costs denied without costs.

In the matter of petition of Andrew S. Wheeler to vacate certain assessments; motion denied—no costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 10.—*The City of New-Orleans, plaintiff in error, vs. The New-York Mail Steamship Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The New-York Mail Steamship Company rented of the military municipal authorities of New-Orleans, soon after the Federal occupation of that city, certain wharves and piers for the use of their transports. The reinstated civil city Government, in April, 1866, by ordinance, directed the City Surveyor to remove all the buildings and other obstructions erected on these piers by the lessees, disregarding the authority under which they were in possession; and in pursuance of such instructions the improvements were demolished. The Steamship Company immediately instituted this suit, claiming twenty thousand dollars damages, and obtained an injunction restraining further proceedings on the part of the city authorities. The city also commenced a suit in a State Court, and obtained an injunction restraining the Company from further use and occupancy under their lease, and thereupon the Steamship Company filed a supplemental petition setting forth the commencement of the action of the city, upon which they obtained an order from the Circuit Court directing the city authorities to discontinue their suit, or to show cause why they should not be punished as for a contempt. Subsequently the Mayor filed a sworn answer to the motion, disavowing any intention to disregard the first injunction order, and stating that the buildings, &c., had been removed before the service upon him, and also setting up that the object of the suit commenced by the city was simply to prevent the further erection of buildings by the Steamship Company, and to maintain the then status of affairs. Afterward, the city filed answer on the merits, denying the authority of the military Mayor to bind, encumber, or alienate the real property of the City, beyond the period of his appointment, and claiming that all such acts done by him ceased to be of any force or effect when the administration of the government of the city was restored to the municipal authorities elected under the laws of Louisiana. It was further alleged that the lease was void, because none of the formalities prescribed by law and the ordinances of the city had been complied with. The prayer was that the lease be set aside and annulled. The judgment of the Court on the trial was for the Steamship Company, and the injunction restraining the city from further interference was continued during the term of the lease. From that judgment writ of error is taken to this Court, and upon the coming on of the case to be heard this Court suggested doubt as to jurisdiction, and declined to hear argument on the merits until that question had been passed upon. The doubt is as to the jurisdiction in equity of the Circuit Court to make the decree entered.

L. Janin and E. Van Sickle for plaintiff in error; James Emott for the Steamship Company.

No. 11.—*John H. Ingle, Administrator, de bonis non, et al. vs. Sophronia Jones.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This is a creditor's bill, filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of sale to dispose of the real estate of one Dermott, of whom Ingle is administrator, for the payment of debts, because of the insufficiency of the personal estate. The suit is brought as auxiliary to a judgment at law, which is relied upon as conclusive of the debt alleged by the complaining creditors, the jury in that action having fixed the amount at about $20,000. The suit resulting in favor of the complainant, the case is brought here, the administrator contending that this being a suit in equity by a sole complainant, to sell real estate to pay a debt of fifteen years' standing, it is clearly barred by limitation if it cannot be supported by the judgment at law; and it is submitted that the judgment at law, being but interlocutory and not final, is inoperative and of no effect in this suit.

Brady & Davidge for appellant, R. J. Brent for appellee.

No. 101.—*The City of New-Orleans, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The New-York Mail Steamship Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The writ of error in this cause was to-day dismissed, the Court holding that, to give jurisdiction of the cause, it should have been brought up by appeal.

No. 11.—*The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The United States Telegraph Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Appeal dismissed on motion, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

FORFEITURE—INTERPRETATION OF ACT OF 1868.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits and other Property, found at No. 132 Mott-street.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property, consisting of distilled spirits, empty barrels, and the apparatus and utensils found at the above number, the establishment of one Ambrose O'Neil, a wholesale liquor dealer. The Government claimed a forfeiture on account of the neglect of the claimant to erase the stamps from barrels containing liquor at the time of emptying them, and also because the book which he was required by law to keep, was not kept correctly. The information was drawn under the forty-third and ninety-sixth sections of the act of July 20, 1868. The defence set up that O'Neil had no intention to defraud the Government, and the case turned in large measure upon the meaning of the phrase "knowingly and willfully," in the statute. The Court charged the jury with reference to the present case, that the phrase meant not that the claimant knew the law, but that he knew the fact that the stamp was not erased, and that the omission was his own free act; that it was of no consequence that he did not intend to defraud the Government. The jury returned a verdict for the Government, as to the empty barrels, the distilled spirits and other liquors, and for the claimant as to the rest of the property.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simonds; for the claimants, Mr. Rollins.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ACTION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL—WM. H. SEWARD AS A PARTY PLAINTIFF.

Wm. H. Seward and George M. Greer, Executors, &c. of the last Will and Testament of Samuel J. Seward, deceased, vs. Edwin P. Seward and about fifty other Defendants.—This action has been brought for the purpose of obtaining the decree of a Court of Equity as to the construction of the will of Samuel J. Seward, which was admitted to probate in Orange County, this State, in the year 1849. There is a large amount of property involved, principally real estate, and the question of the distribution thereof among the numerous heirs, legatees, &c., is to be determined in this suit. An injunction restraining the transfer of any portion of the property was obtained soon after the commencement of the action. When it was called on the regular day calendar to-day, a motion was made to postpone the trial for two reasons: First, that Mr. Brewster, one of the counsel, was unavoidably absent; and second, that the Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Wm. H. Seward, is a necessary and material witness, without whose testimony the parties could not safely proceed to trial; that the gentleman named is at present somewhere in the so-called Republic of Mexico, and will not probably return to this country for several weeks.

After some discussion on the question of adjournment, Judge CARDOZO said that under the circumstances he thought there should be a postponement of the trial, but that the injunction must stand. Upon the defendants stipulating in open Court that the injunction shall stand until the case can be heard on the merits, he would order that the case be considered on, and that it stand over to the first Monday in February next, at 10:30 A. M., then the trial to be proceeded with as the first cause. The stipulation having been made and filed, and the order duly entered with the Clerk, the Court adjourned.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and Mr. Clarence A. Seward; for the defendants, Mr. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Clerke.

SHORT CAUSE DAY—WHAT THE COURT THINKS OF SOME SHORT CAUSES.

Washington Bill et al. vs. Victor Linbert.—To-day they had in the two Supreme Court Circuits about two hundred causes on the day calendar, which are termed "short causes." By the rules of the Court, which every lawyer must be familiar with, the trial, consisting of the opening, taking testimony, summing up by counsel, and the charge of the Judge, must not occupy over one hour. If more than this time is consumed, the case may, in the discretion of the Judge, be interrupted and sent to the foot of the general calendar, with costs against the party who has imposed upon the Court and jury. After the taking of a few inquests, the case above named was called on and a jury impaneled. Judge CLERKE had a day calendar of 110 one-hour causes. He gave the counsel in this case notice at the beginning, that with such a heavy calendar, with the Court room crowded to suffocation with parties, their lawyers and witnesses, he would hold counsel strictly to the one hour rule. The case was opened and the testimony on the part of the plaintiffs commenced. It transpired that it was a very petty suit about some rotten poultry, involving the sum of [illegible] only. The hour having been consumed and no one being able to see the end of the trial Judge Clerke made an order that it be suspended; that the case be sent to the foot of the general calendar, and the party who put the case on pay all costs and expenses. In thus disposing of the action the Judge said, in the first place, it never should have been brought in the Supreme Court. There are petty Courts scattered all over the City for the trial of such minor cases. The counsel who had committed such a blunder deserved to have the case delayed, although it might be hard on his client.

Vernam & Wilcox for plaintiffs; Messrs. Briggs & Dicey for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

Before Judge McCunn.

A MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.

Margaret Black vs. Samuel Black.—This case came up on a motion on behalf of the defendant to set aside a writ of ne exeat, granted by Judge Fithian against him (defendant) for refusing to pay alimony to plaintiff. It appeared by defendant's papers that when the plaintiff instituted proceedings to procure a divorce, it was understood that she would release him from the payment of alimony, he having, as alleged, in lieu thereof, paid to Wm. J. Fisher (an alleged patent divorce man) the sum of $270, to be given to her, but which it is charged the lawyer kept. The plaintiff is now charged with living with another man as his wife. The ground on which the decree of divorce was obtained was that of adultery; and she further alleged in her affidavit that he was "too old for her," and that she married him solely for his money, being under the impression that he was wealthy. She says she never stipulated not to apply for alimony, but, on the contrary, she instructed her attorney to apply for it. It is claimed that the defendant, who is a gold plater and electrotyper, is now in indigent circumstances, and wholly unable to pay alimony. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE BININGER CASE—THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPT COURT VS. THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Clarke vs. Bininger.—A motion was made in this case to punish the defendant for contempt. It will be remembered, as already reported in the TIMES, that at the suit of the plaintiff, a receiver had been appointed by the Superior Court, and placed in possession of the copartnership property. Subsequently application was made by some of the creditors of the firm (with the assent of defendant, it is claimed,) to place the firm in bankruptcy; and in pursuance of this application the usual order was granted by the Bankrupt Court directing the United States Marshal to take possession of the same property. In pursuance of this order some slight conflict arose between the United States officers and those having the property in charge under the order of the Superior Court appointing a receiver. It is now claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the defendant, having a knowledge of the property being in possession of the receiver appointed by the Superior Court, and having, notwithstanding such knowledge, sought a counter order from the United States Court, and encouraged its execution, he became thereby guilty of contempt of the Superior Court.

Affidavits were read showing that some slight conflict had occurred in the attempt of the Marshal's deputies to oust the Sheriff's officers who were acting in aid of the receiver, the result of which was that the Marshal's officers got ousted themselves. There was an affidavit read on the part of Mr. Bininger exculpating himself from any knowledge or intent to commit a contempt of the Court, and an adjournment was asked for, with a view to prepare further affidavits.

Mr. Bangs, who was the attorney engaged in prosecuting the proceedings in the Bankrupt Court, made a statement in the course of the argument, in which he disclaimed any intention to countenance a conflict of jurisdiction in the form in which it had occurred. The order, he said, had been handed in to the Marshal's office by a person other than himself, and without any instructions as to the Sheriff's officers being in charge; and as soon as the Marshal became aware of the fact he at once, as he (counsel) did, discountenanced the proceeding, and said the matter must be settled in the ordinary course of legal proceedings. He (Mr. Bangs) would be the first to cooperate with the Court to discourage all such violent proceedings, reserving whatever question of a conflict of jurisdiction might arise to be discussed and decided in a proper and legitimate form before the proper tribunal.

Judge McCUNN, in granting an adjournment to the 20th instant, took occasion to say that it was plain to him, from all the papers presented on both sides, that the firm was perfectly solvent.

Mr. Bangs, interrupting.—True, your Honor, but a solvent debtor may commit an insolvent act which will entitle a creditor to place him in bankruptcy.

Judge McCunn.—Certainly he may; but I think it very unwise for these men to be wasting their property in a contest before the Courts when, if they would only calmly and rationally confer together, they might readily arrive at a satisfactory understanding and release their property from the clutches of the law.

The further hearing of the motion stands adjourned until the 20th instant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Riley, who was convicted of stealing ten $1,000 five-twenties from Alfred Colville & Co., was sentenced yesterday to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Louis Deig, charged by Mr. Bergh, with driving a horse unfit for use and for cruelly treating it, was fined $50.

James Rinea, for same offence, with mitigating circumstances, was fined $10.

Chas. Homan was remanded for stealing $70 from James Dempsey.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT BY A BROKER AGAINST A CUSTOMER.

Seba M. Bogert vs. William Boston.—The plaintiff, who is a stock broker doing business in Broad-street, brought suit against the defendant to recover $1,800, which he claimed was due to him for commissions and advances made by him for defendant's account.

Plaintiff claimed that defendant instructed him to sell 100 Erie short in October, 1868; that immediately after this the stock rose and exhausted the margin which defendant had deposited with plaintiff, of which plaintiff notified him, and that thereupon defendant directed him to borrow other stock and make good his contract, or to take such other measures as would get defendant out of trouble. Defendant claimed that he never authorized Mr. Bogert to sell the Erie short, and that Bogert should have notified him when he bought in the stock.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

G. T. Jenks and D. G. Wild for plaintiff; Bunnell, Kings & Lathrop for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 10, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅜	100 Mariposa Pf.	15
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64	[illegible]	100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]
16,000 do	115⅝	700 do	[illegible]
1,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62	114	100 Adams Ex.	[illegible]
5,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65 n	[illegible]	40 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	20 Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
14,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65 o	116	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	91⅝
74,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]	20000 N.Y.Cen. & H. Certificates	[illegible]
130,000 do	116⅛	100 Erie	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛	5 Erie Pf.	[illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	40½	200 Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake S. & M. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
4,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	[illegible]	Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
10,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, West. D.	78	7 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	[illegible]
10,000 Col. C. & I. C. 2d M.	[illegible]	40 Del., L. & W. R.	107
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	[illegible]	200 N. J. Cen.	[illegible]
3 Cont. Nat. Bank	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Bank of N. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Morris & Essex	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Pf.	26⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.	[illegible]
100 Quicksilver	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅛	70,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	116⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	40½	100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	41⅛	100 Adams Ex.	60
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, o.	[illegible]	400 Reading	[illegible]
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	29	1200 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 La. Sh. & M. S.	[illegible]
1,000 La. 6s	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	[illegible]
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	[illegible]	100 Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	101	57 Del., Lac. & W. R.	[illegible]
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	200 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
200 A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	22 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 N. J. Central	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91	100 Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
20700 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer.	[illegible]	40 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	[illegible]
3000 do	[illegible]	100 Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
200 Wilkesb. Coal	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 Cum. Coal Pf.	26⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
300 Quick. Min. Co.	17½	200 do	[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa Pf.	15	100 Home Pet.	[illegible]
100 W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Central Pet.	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Canada M. Co.	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 Reading	100⅛	100 Cl'ton & Newark R.	[illegible]
100 L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 C. & N. W. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 Grass Valley	[illegible]		

FRIDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The early sales of Gold to-day were at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. from the last price, 123⅜ ₽ cent., of yesterday, and the market dragged through the forenoon at 123@123¼ ₽ cent. Later in the day the bidding improved to 123⅜@123½ ₽ cent., the market at 4 o'clock standing the same as last night, 123⅜ ₽ cent. The amount of business done in the Gold Room is not very large. The prevailing feeling is against any important advance in the market this side of the New Year, although at the same time there is no decided inclination to act upon any very bearish view of the future of the market. Indeed, there is no prominent interest manifest on the Street, just now, in favor of much lower figures for Gold. It is equally difficult to get up a sensation in the opposite direction, so that the influence of the daily sales of the Treasury is to hold the market comparatively steady. The amount bid for at the Treasury to-day was $3,807,000, from which the following awards were made as to the highest bidders. Next week the Treasury will sell the further sums of $1,000,000 on Tuesday, and $1,000,000 on Friday, and will purchase for the Sinking Fund $2,000,000 United States Five-twenties on Wednesday, and $1,000,000 on Thursday.

AWARDS OF GOLD, DEC. 10.

Cammann & Co.		Blake Bros. & Co.	
$60,000	122.80	$[illegible]	122.87
50,000	122.88	25,000	122.91⅜
50,000	122.88	25,000	[illegible]
Vermilye & Co.		25,000	122.90⅛
30,000	122.88	25,000	122.77⅛
Marx & Co.		25,000	122.79⅛
50,000	122.80⅛	John Dumphey.	
Rounsea, Coit & Co.		5,000	122.60
25,000	122.88	G. C. Magoun.	
25,000	122.88	25,000	122.88
S. D. Davis.		25,000	122.85
10,000	122.86	25,000	122.81
E. Bale.		5,000	122.76
10,000	122.77	Closson & Hays.	
10,000	122.76	25,000	122.88
10,000	122.79	25,000	122.81
10,000	122.80	25,000	122.76
10,000	122.82	5,000	122.76
Charles Unger & Co.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
5,000	122.87	20,000	122.83
J. A. Garland.		25,000	122.78
10,000	122.80	5,000	122.76
10,000	122.80	Thomas Reed & Co.	
White, Morris & Co.		10,000	122.80
50,000	122.81	S. R. Jacobs.	
Cushman & Hurlburt.		5,000	122.76
122,000	122.75		
Total	$1,000,000		

Further orders for U. S. 5-20s and other Public Funds of the United States from Frankfort and London to-day caused a large offering of Exchange, and the London rates are, 60 days, 109¼, and short sight, 109⅝@110 ₽ cent. for the leading names. The Cotton market comes firmer from Liverpool, which contributes to the prospective easy supply of Exchange on England. On Paris the rates are, f.5.23¾ to the dollar, 60 days, and f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾ to the dollar, short sight.

Money is in easy supply at 7 ₽ cent. as the rule among the Stock Brokers, with exceptions at 6 ₽ cent., where lenders voluntarily tender their balances on call. Merchant paper of very choice names can be discounted outside of Bank at 8@10 ₽ cent.; fair single signatures, 12@14 ₽ cent.

The Public Funds advanced on the 5-20s of 1867 to 116¼ ₽ cent., and on the Currency 6 ₽ cents (loaned to the Pacific Roads) to 109 ₽ cent. and interest. The principal business in 5-20s was in the 1867s, the other issues being comparatively quiet at yesterday's quotations. The Cable quotations came very strong in the Afternoon, and without apparent reference to the New-York market for either Bonds or Gold. The 1867s marked the highest figure in London this Afternoon yet reported—86¼ ₽ cent. In our own market further orders were acted upon for the long 6 ₽ cents of 1881 and the 5 ₽ cents 10-40s at the full rates of yesterday.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was somewhat quiet in the forenoon, but later in the day the turn was improved on nearly all the Western Stocks and on Reading, New-Jersey Central and New-York Central Stock and Scrip. The Western list was especially buoyant on the St. Pauls and Lake Shore, and firm on the Northwests. The additional rise on Reading was to 100¾ ₽ cent., and on New-Jersey Central the advance was from 90@92½ ₽ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there was some improvement in both Tennessees and North Carolinas. Both these Stocks have come to be quite a "fancy" in the market, and nothing better so far as public confidence is concerned in the present conduct of and legislation upon the finances of either State.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last prices of Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅛	116¼
American Gold Coin	123⅜	123⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	41	43
North Carolina Bonds, new	31½	29
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅛	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	88⅞
Reading Railroad	100⅜	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅞	73
Northwestern Preferred	86⅜	85
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	26	26⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	26⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ c. reg., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	116⅛
6 ₽ c. coup., 1881	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116
5-20 reg., 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅜	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., 1864	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1865	114	6s currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	Alabama 5s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1881	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1886	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Michigan 7s, 1878	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Michigan 6s, War Lo.	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Bounty Loan	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 72	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 73	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 74	[illegible]
La. 6s, levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 75	[illegible]
La. 8s, levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 76	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 77	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 74	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	T. W. & W. Con. C. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Galena & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ind. '79	[illegible]	Galena & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ind. '80	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th Ind. '88	[illegible]	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	[illegible]	Morris & Es. 1st	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Morris & Es. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Consol. 7 ₽ ct. Con.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
Consol. 7 ₽ ct. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	[illegible]	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bds.	[illegible]	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
		Tol., P. & W., W. D.	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Imp'ters' & Traders'	[illegible]
Merch'ts' Exchange	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Ocean	75	Tenth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
B'k of the Republic	119	Gold Exchange	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Dec. 10, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,337,186 34
Gold receipts	386,409 53
Gold payments	1,774,884 24
Gold balance	80,146,743 18
Currency receipts	1,696,222 00
Currency payments	420,061 23
Currency balance	8,736,402 83
General balance	91,478,547 94
Customs	351,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	92	—
City 6s, New	96⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	54
Reading	100⅜	100½
Lehigh Valley	53⅞	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	35	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	29
Northern Central	—	44
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾

The demand for the Gold-bearing 6 ₽ cents of the Pacific Roads has sensibly improved. The Centrals had gone up to 93@94 ₽ cent., and the Unions are in demand at 85@86 ₽ cent. The subscriptions to the Western Pacifics are also going on well at 90 ₽ cent., and the Kansas [illegible] ₽ cents at 96 ₽ cent. Of the Western's $2,800,000, the amount already taken up is about a million of dollars, and there seems to be no reasonable question of the early completion of the entire loan.

It is announced with much satisfaction to their numerous friends to-day that Messrs. CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, who were forced to suspend payments in the September panic, have resumed business, and that both partners have been restored to their seats in the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

A meeting of the Bondholders of Tennessee is called at the office of Messrs. R. MANLEY & CO., No. 44 Broadway, to-day (Saturday) at 2:30 P. M., to confer on matters of interest and importance to the Bondholders generally.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Many holders of Government Bonds, who would be glad to capitalize the difference between them and some of the Railroad Bonds offered in the market before the proposed funding of the public debt, at 4 or 4½ per cent. interest, shall materially reduce the premiums of the exchange, are hesitating only for want of satisfactory assurance as to which of the latter are safe.

This caution is necessarily and wisely felt and exercised as to all that class of capital which seeks steady investment rather than speculative or business risks.

Transfers of capital from securities which have, from special causes, reached a high premium, to those of more moderate cost, are prompted by a wise and prudent forethought, when the larger profit from the investment can be secured without the sacrifice of the security with which invested capital should be guarded.

The fact that the Government is rapidly buying up its own bonds imparts to them for the time being a market value in excess of their intrinsic value for investment, and disproportioned to the market price of other perfectly reliable and substantial securities.

The difference in price between these and other bonds does not necessarily imply a like difference in intrinsic value, and it may be capitalized with entire safety if a proper selection is made.

The Message of the President of the United States and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury express the belief of the whole country that the improved credit of the nation will enable them to fund the Five-twenty Bonds, at not over 4½ per cent. interest, within a very short time.

Persons having under consideration the subject of funding their Five-twenties, now, while it may be so advantageously done, or of new investments, will find in the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—secured by a mortgage of only $2,800,000 on a property worth at least $10,000,000—the required element of safety, combined with reasonable income.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in New-York.

Full and satisfactory information will be given upon application in person or by letter.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. of net annual income. Present price 93 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	4,044
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Buckw't Flour, pkgs.	20	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	531	Whisky, bbls.	2,173
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Wool, bales	147
Spirits Turp's, bbls.	780		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Josie Nicholas*, for Cadiz—103,200 Staves.

By the schooner *Nell Wentworth*, for Marseilles—[illegible] hhds. Bark, 603 bbls. Resin, 20 cases Medicine, 127 hhds. Tobacco, 23 pkgs. Tobacco, 302 bags Peanuts, 5,250 Staves.

By the brig *Albatross*, for Vigo—856 bbls. Petroleum, 2,600 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Gibraltar—2,479 bbls. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] gallons.

By the schooner *J. A. Hallock*, for Gibraltar, &c.—1,000 bbls. Flour, 67 hhds. Tobacco, 141 cases Tobacco, 20¼ boxes Tobacco, 156 pieces Lignumvitæ, 4,000 Staves.

By the brig *Alice Woods*, for Liverpool—252 bbls. Petroleum, 300 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 60 bbls. Turpentine, 200 bbls. Residuum.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady. Pots, $7 37½@7 62½; Pearls, [illegible] ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been very dull at [illegible] for Yellow ₽ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a very moderate scale within our former range: [illegible]

BRICKS—Continue in demand and firm, including Common Hard at [illegible], Croton at [illegible], and Philadelphia Fronts at [illegible] ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in very light request, but without change in price. [illegible]

CEMENT—Is in demand and steady at [illegible] for Rosendale, ₽ bbl.

COAL—Has been less active and less buoyant in price. [illegible]

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, but quoted steady, [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in lively demand at a further improvement in prices. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Good Ordinary	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Low Middling	25	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	25⅝	25⅞	26	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally inactive at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been very quiet at from [illegible] ₽ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been limited for most articles at about steady rates.

FISH—There has been a very light trade reported in the principal kinds, [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very slow of sale, and quoted decidedly weak in price. [illegible] We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. [illegible]

FRUIT—All kinds have been dull, and rather easier in price. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely at a further reduction in prices, yet the demand has been on a restricted scale, [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly sought after at [illegible] for Bags, and [illegible] for Bagging. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been in more demand and firmer on a reduced offering at from [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at [illegible] ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but without remarkable change in value. [illegible]

HIDES—Trade has been dull, [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in fair supply and light request, [illegible]

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand at [illegible] ₽ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather slow of sale within our former range, [illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been in rather light demand at [illegible] for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in moderate request at about previous quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices; [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at about former prices; [illegible] We quote:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in fair supply and moderate demand at about previous prices; [illegible]

OILS—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Crude Whale [illegible]

OIL CAKE—Has been in light request within a range of from [illegible] ₽ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in very moderate demand [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered pretty freely to-day at reduced prices, yet has been lightly dealt in. [illegible]

RICE—Has been in limited demand, including Carolina at [illegible]; Rangoon, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in less request at drooping prices, [illegible]

SALTPETRE—Continues quiet at [illegible] ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull within our range; [illegible]

SKINS—Have been in limited request, [illegible]

SOAP—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, [illegible]

SPICES—Have been in slack request within our range. [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been very quiet at about former prices. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TEAS—Have been very slow of sale at irregular prices, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Domestic has been in very light demand, and sales have been confined to 57 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; 150 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at [illegible], and 25 cases Western on private terms. Spanish has been more active, [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in very limited demand at reduced rates. [illegible] The receipts were 2,173 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day, on the basis of about previous quotations. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, by steam, at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Flour, by sail, [illegible], and 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Glasgow, [illegible] bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5¼d. ₽ bushel.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

At Weehawken Market this morning eleven cars of fresh Cattle arrived per Erie Railroad, but as the Weehawken ferry-boat fouled in the river in the fog of the early dawn, and disabled her rudder, so that she had to be hauled off of the line, there was but little business communication between New-York City and Weehawken.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 45 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] poor State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₽ lb.; [illegible] HUME & ELLIOTT sold 111, [illegible] B. COOK sold [illegible] milch Cows at $50, $70, $75 ₽ head, and had on sale 1 Durham fresh Cow, price $140.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 182 Sheep, weight 14,930 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LEACH sold [illegible] Hogs at 10¾c. ₽ lb., [illegible] Hogs at 11¼c. ₽ lb.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, Number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Coman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Church of the Divine Paternity, for a donation to pay assessments.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of the Brick Presbyterian Church to have two gas lamps placed in front of their chapel on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, west of Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition and resolution to have pier built at foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

RESOLUTION.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Laurence Langan for one thousand five hundred dollars as compensation for extra services in the office of the Bureau of Arrears during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward for the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-four cents, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessment.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen [illegible]

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—WILLIAM TELL, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Miss Mischka, Messrs. Arnold, Bowler and Peakes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—THE HUGUENOTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—DREAMS OF DELUSION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke and Miss Ethel.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLUESKIN AND JACK SHEPPARD and THE MURDERER AT THE INN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Nettie Stirling, Miss Joanna Hess, Messrs. Thomas and Warren.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 31 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French "Yellow Book" has just been published in Paris. It regards the condition of France as favorable, and says her relations with foreign countries are more amicable since the Conference on the Greek and Turkish question. On American matters the book says that France used her influence with the United States to bring about peace between Spain and the Pacific Republics, but the sympathy in the United States and South America with the Cuban insurgents complicated the settlement....The Corps Legislatif was the scene of another stormy debate, springing from a demand for the impeachment of M. FORCADE, the Minister of the Interior. The scene which followed is described as unparalleled in the annals of the Chamber, and an adjournment was effected amid great excitement....The London Times suggests the appointment of such men as GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and WILLIAM M. EVARTS to state the facts and the law in the *Alabama* case. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has a report that Lord CLARENDON will soon reopen negotiations for the settlement of the claims.... A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope, in an allocution before the Bishops, in speaking of the strength of "false human science and impiety," declared that there was nothing to fear, "because the Church was stronger even than Heaven."

CONGRESS.

The House alone was in session yesterday. A number of bills and resolutions of minor importance were introduced. Among them was another bill to relieve political disabilities, and an additional uniform Naturalization bill. The latter was introduced by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island. Another huge petition for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, signed by 72,000 citizens of New-York, was put in; and Mr. WOOD, who introduced it, gave notice that he should move to make it the special order for Monday. The discussion of the Census bill was resumed and continued for some time. Several changes were made in it; and, at 3:45, the House adjourned till to-day.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch says that letters have fallen into the hands of the Spanish authorities in which General GOICOURIA demands from residents of Havana sums of money varying from $2,000 to $10,000, to be sent in care of the American Consul at Nassau. General CESPEDES has issued a proclamation urging Cubans to destroy their tobacco and sugar crops, in order to deprive the Spaniards of the revenue from them.

On Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, the County Treasurer's Office, Tama County, Iowa, was entered by two men, who seized Deputy Sheriff CAMERY, who was alone in the office, by the throat, dashed his head against the safe and stabbed him three times, and then robbed the place of $6,000. Fears are felt for Mr. CAMERY's life.

The robbers who, a day or two ago, murdered the cashier of the bank in Gallatin, Mo., and another man, only succeeded in obtaining $5.

Mr. SEWARD and his traveling party arrived in the City of Mexico Nov. 18, and was received at the railway station by President JUAREZ, his Cabinet, and a Committee of the notables of the city. On the 19th Mr. SEWARD was the guest of the United States Minister, Mr. NELSON, at a banquet, and on the 27th a grand banquet was given at the Palace by the President, at which the members of the Cabinet and other prominent persons were present. Mr. SEWARD would probably leave Mexico about the 10th inst.

The season just closed presents a sad record for the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen. Sixteen vessels were wrecked, involving a pecuniary loss of more than $84,000; and fifty-six fishermen were drowned, leaving twenty-two widows and twenty-eight fatherless children.

Two barkeepers in a Boston hotel have just been sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each, with three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction added in the case of one of them, for selling liquor.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has consented to the issue of a writ of error in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, under sentence of death for the murder of a young woman, returnable Jan. 1, 1870.

A wooden building in Boston was burned yesterday morning, and a boy and a girl, aged respectively 4 years and 8 months, were suffocated.

The crew of a schooner lying at St. John, N. B., consisting of the Captain, DEMMING, and IRVING MCFARLANE and HAYES, seamen, made a fire in a stove in the hold on Thursday night, closed the hatches and went to sleep. On Friday morning they were found dead.

In the case of J. NELSON LUCKEY against the "New-York Tribune Association" for libel said to have been printed in a regular Court report, tried before Judge LAPHAM, at Poughkeepsie, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

A man named DRYDEN, suspected of complicity in the murder of a family near Kingsville, Mo., about six weeks ago, was shot dead on Wednesday night on his farm, near Kingsville, by five unknown and mounted men.

The Internal Revenue Bureau issued, during November, 582,600 distilled spirit stamps, valued at $5,000,000, and tobacco stamps valued at $1,800,000.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have for two days had the French Atlantic Cable and the manner of landing the American end under consideration, but they have referred the matter to one of their number who was recently in France, and who made himself familiar with the whole subject. The Committee will probably sustain the views set forth in the Annual Message on this subject.

LOCAL.

A motion was made yesterday in the Superior Court, in the Clarke-Bininger suit, to punish the defendant for contempt for attempting to have an order of the Bankrupt Court executed against property already under the jurisdiction of one of the State Courts. The further hearing was adjourned to the 20th inst.

A stay of proceedings in the case of OWEN HAND, the murderer, who was to have been hanged in Brooklyn next Friday, was granted by Judge GILBERT yesterday. The writ takes the case over until February.

The adjourned motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats came on yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD. Judge PIERREPONT, on behalf of the Government, stated that he intended to withdraw the prosecution, as the cessation of hostilities between Spain and Peru disposed of the cause of action. The Judge formally ordered the discharge of the gunboats.

A letter-carrier named JAMES R. HOSBY, Jr., was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on the charge of embezzling letters intrusted to his care for delivery.

A coöperative association of the working people of this City was formed last evening under the name of the Chamber of Coöperative Industry, of which NELSON W. YOUNG was chosen President.

Among the passengers that arrived by the *Allemannia* yesterday was Senator FENTON. His friends boarded the vessel below the Narrows, and congratulated him on his return. He proceeds at once to Washington.

SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, having previously waived an examination. There is no truth in the newspaper reports that he would make revelations to District-Attorney PIERREPONT, implicating prominent persons in the drawback frauds, or that he would be taken as a Government witness. ROMEYN MULLIGAN was held in $10,000 bail yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of being a party to the frauds.

The Release of the Gunboats.

Even those who sympathize most ardently with the insurgents in Cuba will admit, if they take the trouble to look carefully into all the facts, that the Government has placed itself in a very strong position by its course in reference to the Spanish gunboats. A serious danger has been avoided. Had we followed the example of other nations, we should have allowed the popular sympathy for Cuba to override principles of law and justice. The good wishes of the American people were naturally with the leaders of a party which desired to get rid of a bad Government, and construct another on the model of this Republic. A sentiment of this kind cannot be controlled by Cabinets, but it is the duty of every honest Government to restrain it from leading a nation into a breach of faith. It is in that respect, as we have always alleged, that the Government of England failed, and the facts too thoroughly sustain our accusation. Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues stood by, idly, while hostile cruisers were fitted out against us. We demand reparation, and while we are demanding it, there are those who would force us into committing similar obnoxious acts ourselves. They first of all insisted that we ought to send relief to the Cuban insurgents, and, failing that, they called upon the Government to seize the gunboats built here by Spain, for the express purpose of weakening that Power, and of giving succor to her insurrectionary subjects.

Had the President yielded to this pressure, he would have been bitterly reproached hereafter by the very men who have tried to influence his judgment in favor of intervention. They, like everybody else, would have seen that we had completely destroyed all the effect of our remonstrances with England. We should have practically acknowledged that our case was fabricated to suit the purposes of the hour. Fortunately we are in no such position to-day. We have acted with perfect impartiality toward all parties. Upon a complaint of the Peruvian Minister, the gunboats were detained until the circumstances in connection with them could be judicially inquired into. It has now been found that the complaint on the part of Peru cannot be sustained, and Judge BLATCHFORD has ordered the immediate release of the boats.

We do not call the attention of our foreign contemporaries to this incident as an example of generosity on our part, or as anything to boast loudly about. We have simply been guided by a strict regard for justice—but in so doing we have made a precedent very different from that which was set up by England in the *Alabama* case. If England should say to us now, "You have done nothing to be particularly proud of," we should reply "Perhaps not—but it is much to be desired that you had exhibited a little more of our spirit between 1861 and 1864. We have only administered the laws faithfully—but in doing that we deviated as widely as possible from your example." Although our course now cannot undo the mischief done to us by pirate cruisers, it will have its effect in future history. We have proved that, if we will not allow other nations to aggrieve us, we, on our part, will do no wrong to them. Some hundreds of vessels, and a vast amount of property, would have been saved from wanton destruction, if Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL had acted as President GRANT and Secretary FISH have just done. We have at least strengthened our claims for indemnification. If these gunboats should be used against Cuba, it would be a source of much regret to us. But there was only one course which we could pursue without dishonor, and we have taken it, leaving every secondary consideration out of sight.

The Public Indictment of the Bar.

It has been charged, and not denied, that the failure of the late efforts to improve the Judiciary came mainly from the lack of coöperation on the part of the Bar. The only show of defence has been a plea that is really an aggravation. It has been urged that bad Judges are vindictive, and are sure to punish any personal opposition by retaliating upon the Court business of their opponent.

Now, we are always willing to make due allowance for the infirmity of poor human nature and the pressure of adverse circumstance, but really this plea is too bad for any charitable acceptance. It is equivalent to an assumption that the legal profession has no duties to the public superior to individual selfishness. No one would venture to impute this to any other profession. No one thinks that our physicians would refuse to join in efforts to keep out a pestilence because, forsooth, a good, swinging pestilence would benefit their business. We doubt whether even "the wickedest man" would like to say of our clergymen that they would take hush money of the devil. As to our editors, their papers would be universally trampled under foot if private pelf could buy them off from upholding needful public measures.

The legal profession have always made large claim to the possession of public principle and public spirit; and that claim has been accorded to them by the people, as is proved by the uniform predominance of lawyers in every sphere of public preferment. So much was that consummate observer, DE TOCQUEVILLE, impressed by the credit and influence which lawyers enjoyed in the United States, that he even styled them the real aristocracy of the country. There is abundant reason for such superior influence. The studies and pursuits of the profession have to do especially with those great moral and social principles which form the very basis of our free institutions. A mind forever under the light of the reason and right which make up jurisprudence, can hardly fail, one would say, of imbibing much of their nature, and of being nobly elevated and expanded. We have a right to expect that the lawyer, of all men, will have feelings ever alive to the duties of a man and a citizen. This, we believe, has always been a characteristic of the true lawyer everywhere. The biographer of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, the great commentator on the laws of England, says of him: "In his public line of life, he approved himself perfectly acquainted with the laws of his country, and making them the invariable rule of his conduct—averse to party violence, and moderate in his sentiments. He was ever an active and judicious promoter of whatever he thought useful or advantageous to the public in general, or to any particular society or neighborhood he was connected with; and having not only a sound judgment, but the clearest ideas, and the most analytical head that any man, perhaps, was ever blessed with, these qualifications, joined to an unremitting perseverance in pursuing whatever he thought right, enabled him to carry many beneficial plans into execution which would have failed had they been attempted by other men." In all this, BLACKSTONE was just the type of the true lawyer. His public spirit and public principle should be repeated in the public relations of every man who drinks from the same pure fountains.

But if our Bar, in some strange way, have fallen below all such legitimate influences there is an enlightened self-interest which might fairly be expected to reach them. Nothing is more certain than that the clientage of lawyers must dwindle just in proportion to the deterioration of Courts. People go to law to secure what they deem to be their rights. That is the only inducement to all the expense and trouble of litigation. Even at best that inducement has been long losing force. The law, even when honestly administered, is proverbially uncertain. Its construction and application can very seldom be known beforehand. Looking at this uncertainty, even Lord BACON is obliged to admit that there is truth in the "common resemblance of Courts of justice to the bush, whereunto, while the sheep flies for defence in stormy weather, he is sure to lose part of his fleece." It is notorious that prudent men generally have long preferred to submit to almost any wrong in their transactions rather than invoke so uncertain and losing a remedy. If this suspicion of the written law be reinforced by the full knowledge of the rottenness of the Judges who pretend to administer it—if the idea once becomes established that a case at law stands simply as a bribing match, turning this side or that, on the chance of outbidding or of being outbidden, Courts of law will be avoided as much as gambling hells by all men who care for their money or reputation. The inevitable result of this sinking of the character of the Judges must be a tremendous reaction against the Bar and its business—a reaction carrying a thousand-fold greater damage than any gain to be derived from the unworthy silence and collusion which so many now think expedient.

This demoralization of the Bar is one of the most sickening aspects of the curse. It is bad enough to know that this hideous abomination of a rotten Judiciary is fast leading society to an unfathomable abyss of degradation and disaster. This is bad enough without having to reflect that it has already conquered the grand profession of the law—so subdued the minds of lawyers that no resource presents itself to them, but entitling themselves to a contemptuous mercy, by a display of their imbecility and meanness—that they do not seem to hope, do not even appear to wish the extinction of what subsists to their certain ruin, their ambition being only to be, for the time, the most favored class, in the order of subserviency.

It is our firm conviction that if our lawyers would unite, in something of their old public vigor, with the better class of citizens the gigantic evil would be sent to the earth powerless. They best know the vulnerable parts of the monster, and they possess the surest weapons. If the profession be past any such revival of high sentiment, there is yet "a generous despair" which, as history tells us, has sometimes served States in an extremity. If we can do no better, we will be thankful for even this, and try to make the best of it. Though it were unavailing, its generous element would at least be some relief from the present cheerless expanse of sordidness. Even the faintest offshoot of a healthy germ in any corner of our Courts of justice would be hailed as a token that their dust and smut are not altogether irredeemable.

The East River Collision—Have the Ferries Any Rights?

Were the effects of the ill-feeling so often exhibited between tugs and ferry boats plying on the East and North Rivers confined to their officers and owners, we should not feel called upon to discuss the matter. But the public has an interest, and a very large one, in this animosity. The other day, one of the Catharine-street ferry boats was struck by a tugboat, in the middle of the river. The water poured into the hole, which was "as large as a hogshead," and only the prompt use of the pumps saved the boat from sinking. The boat was filled with passengers, and a funeral procession was also on the boat at the time. That "nobody was hurt" was rather a fortunate issue from an accident whose predecessors of that sort during the past year, have not all turned out so luckily.

The ferry boats seem to be popularly regarded on the rivers as having no rights which other craft are bound to respect. So far as concerns the boats themselves, we care little what may be the prevalent sentiment on this subject. But the boats carry passengers, and their rights the other occupants of the river are bound to respect. One of these rights is to be transported without being drowned, and another is the right to travel on the river without being maliciously delayed. We admit that, by reason of the monopoly of route conceded to the ferry boats, they are bound not to interfere with the other travel on the river, and, other things being equal, they must always be the party to give way. In the case of ships under sail, the fact of the ferry boats using steam settles this question on an additional ground.

But the ferry boats are not to be purposely and maliciously delayed by other vessels. We are now forced to depend on these boats for connection between New-York and the whole surrounding country. New-York is a great island without bridges, and of the million and a half people who are here in business, a large proportion cross the rivers in boats, to and from their homes, daily. Now, we may lament the fact that there are no bridges for this great morning and evening tide of passengers, but that will not help the fact. These hundreds of thousands of people are our witnesses to the annoyance they so often experience from the apparent malice of some little tugboat, which, having no motive for hurry, will yet take advantage of its right to cut across the bows of a ferry boat, and so force a less or longer delay upon a whole boat full of people; whose time is money. We believe that, in general, the ferry boats err, if at all, on the side of caution, and that such are the instructions given to their captains. Rather than risk collision with other vessels, they wait sometimes five or ten minutes in their slips. If this be their habitual practice, it is clear that tugs ought to offer them all facilities possible. We do not say that they need to do this out of any good feeling toward the ferry companies or their officers, but out of public spirit. So long as New-York is so dependent on her ferries, and so long as the question of quick transportation from home to business, morning and night, is so important, every facility must be furnished to the boats that carry the passengers. Small questions of "monopoly" and "right to the river" ought not to interfere with public needs. Especially is this true in the case of tugs, which are really as constant occupants of the river as the ferry boats, which can always slacken or increase their speed or turn in any direction with the greatest ease, and which in every way enjoy advantages over the ferry boats.

Pere Hyacinthe's Address.

The "cultivated" public of New-York were offered a rare intellectual treat on Thursday evening in witnessing the most perfect modern implement for the expression of thought—the French language—employed by the greatest pulpit orator of Europe. Those who had listened with such deep emotion to the earnest sermons of the eloquent Carmelite in Notre Dame, half expected here a failure. The strangeness of the place—a gaudy playhouse instead of the ancient cathedral; the unaccustomed dress; the half-foreign audience, who could not be expected to appreciate every felicitous expression, and could not possibly furnish that which is such a necessity to a French orator, —the quick and constant response of sympathy; and above all, the fact that the great orator must speak, and not touch on that which was nearest the hearts of both speaker and hearers,—his struggle with Rome,—all this was enough to have made the effort, with almost any orator, an incomplete and unsatisfactory labor. A severe cold, too, evidently tried the worthy Father's physical powers to their utmost degree. But notwithstanding all this, the orator had not spoken five minutes before it was manifest that he held himself and his audience perfectly in hand. His lowest tones,—so carefully managed was his voice,—seemed to reach the furthest gallery, and for an hour in all that vast audience there was scarcely a movement, except when a ripple of feeling passed over it at some impassioned expression, or it burst into applause at some modulated and stirring passage of eloquence.

In comparing his oration with the methods of our great preachers and orators, what at once struck one was the superior *workmanship* of it. The plan was most carefully constructed; and, though, it is true, that owing to the exhaustion from his cold, the speaker laid his foundation and erected his substruction, but was not able to complete the rhetorical edifice, yet every one saw throughout the oratorical plan of the speech. Then, though the language was extempore, there was a perfect nicety and finish through the whole oration, which none of our orators, except, possibly, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ever equals, and which they might very properly study to imitate. The very shade of thought designed seemed to be expressed, and there was none of the fatal exaggeration and hyperbole which ruins so many of our public addresses.

Père HYACINTHE, as might be expected, is superior to Mr. BEECHER in refinement of language and the expression of reverence and devotion, but hardly possesses so much of that great quality of an orator—the dramatic power—and is in no degree above his American compeer in the lofty eloquence of sentiment and the expression of the highest religious aspirations and ideals. There is a remarkable resemblance between the two preachers in the point of view from which they regard religion, and with the single exception of the Carmelite's words of reverence for his "Holy Church," there was hardly a passage in the eloquent sermon of Thursday evening which the Brooklyn Reformer might not have uttered with even the same sincerity.

If the French preacher be compared with our other orators, he seems to show more "heart" than Mr. PHILLIPS, more religious sentiment than Mr. CHAPIN, a greater nicety of language than the distinguished Methodist exhorters, and to be animated with a more impassioned eloquence than our Episcopalian divines. His power, however, is shared by all great orators,—the enthusiasm of a broad humanity overleaping all bounds of race, creed or rank. As was proper on the occasion, he said nothing of his great struggle with the reactionary tendencies of his Church. But even in speaking of "charity," he could not avoid branding celibacy as a "cowardice," and speaking in most earnest words of the great error of his Church in Europe, in separating the daily practical life of the world from the life of religion. His eulogy of marriage and of family life had almost a pathetic eloquence, and his exhortation to carry "heart" or piety into the common duties of daily life and into political duties, would have been out of place in no Protestant pulpit. Our political liberty and our Constitution received the most ardent praise; and the picture of this continent as designed by Providence to be the future mould of, not the American people, but *the* people, the cosmopolitan people of all races and countries,—a civilization built up on the Bible and Christianity,—was his highest flight of oratory.

The attacks which are being made upon Mr. PEABODY, for his alleged "sympathy with the aristocracy of England throughout our civil war," are not only unjust, but reveal an utter ignorance of Mr. PEABODY's true character, as well as of the facts of his life. We shall take another opportunity of proving this assertion. At present it ought not to be necessary to plead for fair play toward the memory of a man who was undoubtedly animated by a sincere desire to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. Mr. PEABODY did his utmost to frustrate the attempts of the rebels to raise a loan in London, and invested a large part of his own property in United States securities at the darkest period of the war. At the proper time we shall give a few facts concerning him which will convince any candid reader that Mr. PEABODY is now being made the subject of most unmerited detraction.

There was great applause at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening when Père HYACINTHE, in the course of his eloquent eulogy on America, declared "You summon from walled China the unmoving people to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive, all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people." But even among those who applauded the eloquent period there must have been many whose consciences smote them a little at the compliment when they thought of the great San Francisco meeting of the other day, held not only to prevent the people of walled China from "mingling with the progressive" people of California, but absolutely to expel, if possible, those unfortunate Chinamen who had already come. These hearers of the eloquent priest will therefore have been comforted at seeing next morning that Governor HAIGHT, in his annual message to the California Legislature, favored the removal of all barriers to Chinese immigration as an act both of justice and policy. The sentiments of the really progressive, of the really humanitarian, and of the really sagacious accord with those of Governor HAIGHT.

The report of the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Newark reads much better than that of the late New-York meeting for the same purpose. The New-Jersey ladies, Mrs. STONE, Mrs. BLACKWELL and the others, confined themselves very sensibly to the matter of suffrage, not exasperating the question by any collateral flights of imagination or "aggravating" observations. We wish, very naturally, that our own Camarilla should exhibit itself in the business as favorably as any other engaged in it. The Newark meeting showed a number of influential gentlemen on the platform and engaged in the movement along with the women, and this was, no doubt, owing to the comparative moderation of the fair agitators of that part of the world. The ladies should not begin by alarming the fears or prejudices of "the opposite party."

Mr. DRAKE has already introduced a bill establishing uniformity in Presidential and Congressional elections. If we are going to take up the subject at all, we ought to take it up in earnest and do the work thoroughly. What is needed is a system of districting the States at Presidential elections in such a way that each district shall choose one elector, instead of the whole State choosing electors in a body. The simplest way of effecting this would be to let each Congressional district constitute also an Electoral district, and elect one Presidential elector. In this way we should get something more like a popular vote for President than we do now. The chances for ballot-box stuffing and other fraudulent voting would also be greatly diminished by a system of districting. The elections would be at least as fair as the Congressional elections, and fraud would only affect the few districts where it was perpetrated, and not the whole State. For large States like New-York and Pennsylvania, where fraud at Presidential elections has become a regular practice, this measure is especially desirable.

It is pleasant to see that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can afford to give the United States Volunteers the loan of the Inebriate Asylum, as it is called, with so much injustice to the building. This seems to show that the supply of drunken people has fallen off somewhat; and it is to be hoped that there may be a still more "plentiful lack" of them, and that the aforesaid building may, in the end, recover its good name by serving some better purpose. Habits of drunkenness, we believe, are destined to die out by degrees, and any poor inebriates that may still be found lingering in society may be very properly sent to the Lunatic Asylum—the best place for all crazy lovers of our alcoholic poisons.

We have not yet received the particulars of General BUTLER's new plan of paying pensions to heirs of deceased soldiers, but its general principle seems to be that of employing the Post Office system as a means for distributing the regular payments. If the bill is drawn with sufficient care to meet this purpose, it would seem to be an admirable arrangement, both for the Government and the pensioners. As it is now, the procurement of a regular installment on a fixed pension is charged for by the pension agents, who realize a considerable income from this source—at the expense, of course, of the pensioners. It was perfectly right that, for the labor of making the original claim, the agents should be properly paid; but, now that the claims are made and the pensions granted, these latter should not be diminished by regular payments to middlemen, whose services are no longer required. If they do take the trouble to collect and pay over the regular dues, they, of course, cannot be expected to do this for nothing. General BUTLER's plan, by relieving them from the collection, which is a very simple matter, and, employing the Post Office organization, with its ramifications through the country, to disburse pensions every two months, at the Money Order Office, on a simple order from the Pension Commissioner, will simplify matters, and save money to the pensioners.

The late illness of King VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy, brought about by a wild boar, was a rather lucky one for his Majesty; and, even if it were extremely severe, it has had its compensation in bringing about, or preparing the way for, a reconciliation with the Pope. The excommunication of 1860 was relaxed when the "sick man" was very ill indeed, and he got absolution; but not the *viaticum*—for, instead of dying, he recovered. In this matter also the "first step" seems to have been the greatest difficulty; for the aforesaid potentates have been brought together on terms of communication, and, very probably, by means of some "mutual friend." They may come to terms, in due time, for the sake of their common Italy.

Senator ANTHONY, of the Committee on Printing, has promptly begun a movement for economy in a direction where economy is much needed. The printing of public documents, like the franking privilege, is one of the great abuses connected with the Treasury which Congress has hitherto retained for its own behoof. Artemus Ward was willing to sacrifice "all his wife's relatives" rather than not put down the "unnatural war"—but he evinced no disposition to enlist himself. Congress, in like fashion, cuts down expenses with a ruthless hand, when the expenses are those of other people; when it comes to their own, their pruning is done with the most cautious and the tenderest of hands. Public documents form little presents for one's constituents; and, as they can be printed at public expense and franked at public expense, Congressmen do not like to give up the advantages of such cheap and appropriate tokens of interest in their constituents. The amounts spent in public printing are very great. Congress is hardly in session those days before the expense begins in the shape of a proposition for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and one for the publication of a map of the United States, to cost $200,000. Here is evidently a good opportunity for "retrenchment and reform."

It is to be hoped that Mr. CARPENTER's bill, increasing the salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to $12,000 per annum, and that of Associate Justices to $10,000 each per annum, will become a law. The present incomes of the Justices are not only far beneath those which could be commanded by them in the line of professional duty, but far below what similar attainments and service in any other profession will produce. Our treatment of the highest judicial authorities in the land is very shabby as compared with that in any other nation. We call to mind one instance in which, some years ago, one of the ablest jurists that ever graced the Supreme Bench resigned, simply because he could not afford to serve any longer at the salary given him as Associate Justice. He at once resumed the practice of law, and doubled or trebled his income without any difficulty. We must not make it a grievous pecuniary sacrifice for the ablest lawyers to accept a position in the Supreme Judicial Bench. Such a course would be likely, in some cases, to keep from it the very men most needed by the country. With a fair (not a liberal) remuneration, we may, perhaps, be able to make the Supreme Bench one object of a lawyer's ambition.

Sailing of the Ram Atlanta from Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 10.

The iron-clad *Atlanta* left Kensington on Wednesday, and steamed down the Delaware as far as the Navy Yard, where she anchored and remained until yesterday afternoon, when she left this port for Hayti. The following are the officers of the *Atlanta*: Rear Admiral FRANKLIN ELLMS; W. J. Dumont, Captain; John Boyle, M. V. B. Harris and George Harrison, Lieutenants; M. P. Butts and George G. Saylor, Ensigns; George Orias, Chief Engineer; Jones Riley, second assistant; James Abbott and Isaac White, third assistants. She takes out as passengers Mrs. ELLMS, the Admiral's wife, and Mr. OAKSMITH, the contractor.

The ram *Atlanta* arrived at Philadelphia just after the close of the late war, and was purchased by Mr. OAKSMITH, of New-York, who has sold her to the Haytian Government. She has been thoroughly overhauled and armed with four heavy guns. She draws about eighteen feet water, and her deck is about one foot above the surface of the water. Her crew consists of 70 men. Her name has been changed to the *Triumph*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"PIPELÈ" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FERRARI's comic opera of "Pipelè" was produced for the first time in America at the Academy last night. The work has been comparatively little heard of here, and some suspicion that it was of a slight and flimsy character may have possessed the public mind and led to a paucity of interest, which for a new opera in a successful season is somewhat unusual. This did not, however, prevent the assemblage last evening of a numerous audience, who showed every disposition to be pleased, and seconded the strenuous efforts of the performers to assure a decided success. Such a result was, on the whole, attained. The music of "Pipelè" is gay and volatile, generously sprinkled with pretty melodies and rounded off with carefully adjusted instrumentation. Some of the concerted pieces, especially the septette with chorus near the end of the first act, perhaps the finale of the second, and certainly several bits of the third act, are cleverly conceived, and, with some of the airs, will become popular. Miss KELLOGG had an opportunity, in the heroine, to appear in another original character, and acquitted herself with her customary spirit and conscientiousness. The tasteful airs intrusted to her in the first act, embellished as they are with ample opportunities for florid vocalization, were charmingly sung, and, indeed, Miss KELLOGG's whole impersonation was exceedingly naïve and sprightly, vocally sweet and telling and dramatically consistent. Signor RONCONI's part, that of *Pipelè*, affords plenty of room for those displays of eccentric humor for which he is celebrated, and if it be rather meagre and commonplace in conception, this unrivalled buffo filled up its outlines in that racy manner peculiar to himself, which never fails to please. Signor MASSIMILIANI was happy and impressive in the lover, and sang throughout with unusual purity and elegance; and Mlle. LAMI and Signori BRAVIA and BARILI were careful and acceptable. The orchestra and chorus were, as a rule, uncommonly good for a first representation, and deserved, and in some instances received a fair share of the applause.

The plot of "Pipelè" lacks nothing of the characteristic incoherence, puerility and bewildering confusion of cause and effect that distinguish so many operas of greater pretension. It may be briefly narrated as follows: *Pipelè* was a porter—for no reason that we can see, save an alliterative one. One night he went to sleep in the usual manner. Some acquaintances, led by one *Cabrion*, a painter, determined, through some inexplicable motive, to go and disturb him. This justified a noisy serenade, which justified *Pipelè's* appearance at his window in a naturally not very good humor, and, remonstrances at that point proving unavailing, his descent into the street, followed by his wife, *Maddalena*. But on seeing *Cabrion* the indignant porter mysteriously fell into a passion of fear, whereupon the crowd, impelled by a no less occult consideration, proceeded to disperse. In the meantime, apropos of nothing in particular, one *Jaques Ferrand*, a notary, happened to fall in love with a sewing girl, *Rigoletta*, because she was betrothed to his clerk, *Charles*. One morning early the friends of this maiden came into her room to begin their work—they usually selecting that locality for the purpose—and as a preliminary congratulated her on her prospective happiness. She accepted this with affability and also the advent of *Charles*, who, with natural impatience, begged her to marry him directly. At this juncture *Pipelè* presented himself with his wife, and told the company how he was disturbed in the night, at which they all went into paroxysms of laughter. But *Charles* did not laugh long, for *Jaques Ferrand* promptly arrived with many officers of the law, who immediately arrested *Charles* for doing something the nature of which was not quite clear, but which was quite enough to warrant a climax to end the first act. At this critical point in the drama, *Cabrion*, who had likewise a sneaking affection for *Rigoletta*, whose charms seem to be of a universally destructive character, "sacrificed" himself by remaining in Paris in order to defend *Charles*. Parisians commonly think it a sacrifice to quit Paris, not to stay in it; but *Cabrion*, who was of an original turn, took an opposite view of things. He obtained the assistance of *Pipelè*, and then by an artful contrivance, whose successive steps defy analysis or description, the conspirators allured *Ferrand* to a *bal masqué*, at which *Rigoletta* pretended to be *Cecily*, a young person with whom *Ferrand* was last in love. Here a paper was obtained from the amorous notary, which granted *Charles* his freedom, the laws of the French metropolis conveniently simplifying the usual process for the occasion. Pending this, an encouraging letter had been sent to *Charles* by the hand of *Pipelè*. This was safely conveyed, but when thereafter the messenger tried to get out of the gaol, either the other prisoners or the turnkey—by way of ending the second act—locked the door and prevented his departure. The masked ball, however, continued all the same, the plot against *Ferrand* was quite successful, *Charles* and *Pipelè* got out, the latter had in the interim got very drunk, but all was explained, and everything ended happily.

This ingenious and impressive fable is made the vehicle, as we have said, for much pretty music, and as given at the Academy, of not a little capital acting. "Pipelè" is anything but a wonderful opera, but it is a decidedly pleasing one, and will take rank with several of those established favorites which to many are more agreeable than the ponderous works which establish a composer's highest fame. The opera will doubtless bear frequent repetition. This afternoon "William Tell" is promised, and the unfailing crowd that announcement has hitherto collected is of course anticipated.

THE FRENCH PLAYERS.

The French players at the New-York Theatre have acted there every night of this week. Last evening they sang ADAM's opera of "Le Sourd," and M. and Mme. MOREAU repeated the performance of "Les Jurons de Cadillac," which recently afforded so much satisfaction. ADAM's work pleased, we should say, for the recollections it awakened rather than by the potent charm of its music, to the delicacy of which the audiences of the day are hardly alive. M. GIRERBUCK, the tenor, bore off the honor of the representation. He had the valuable coöperation of Mme. GUERETTI, and MM. EDGARD and GENOT. To-night the comedians appear in an amusing three-act play, "Les Femmes Terribles."

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The large attendance yesterday at the first rehearsal, preparatory to the second concert, proves the hold that good music really has on the public mind. The programme comprises but three pieces: A symphony in C, by RAFF, the overture to "King Lear," by BERLIOZ, and the overture to "Jubel," by WEBER. The symphony was given for the first time in America, and it would be unfair to pass any judgment as to its merits on its performance at a first rehearsal. The overture to "Jubel" ends with the well-known air of "God Save the Queen," and was given with all the force that brass and stringed instruments can command. The absence of soloists from the programme was rather unusual, but we believe that to-day Mr. S. B. MILLS is to play in a concerto, with full orchestral accompaniment. The music is well supplied with what is known as the "solid" element, and ought to satisfy if not to satiate.

Dramatic.

SHAKESPEARE AT THE STADT THEATRE.

Mr. MAURICE NEVILLE, a young Hungarian tragedian, has commenced a brief engagement at the Stadt Theatre, where OFFENBACH seems to be more prized than SHAKESPEARE. Mr. NEVILLE's performances were commenced last evening, when he acted in "Othello," filling the part of the Moor with no marked subtlety of conception, but with a vigor that won applause and two recalls after the curtain had fallen. The support given Mr. NEVILLE was not good, and we learn with satisfaction of a likelihood that the other tragedies the young artist is to appear in will have more satisfactory interpreters.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

An accomplished *littérateur*, Mr. GEORGE W. HOWS, having just returned from a brief lectur-

ing tour, will repeat before a local audience, at Dodworth Hall, Monday evening, a humorous lecture he has delivered elsewhere with unvarying success. The title of Mr. Howe' paper is "Peter's Ambition."..... Mr. W. H. Fope recites "Manfred" at the National Hall, in Harlem, tonight, and figures bodies with Miss E. O. Goodfoot in the semeiotic, "Love in High Life."

TRIALS OF JUSTICES.

The New-Jersey Justices' Misdemeanors Case—Proposed Changes in the Laws.

The first of the trials of the Justices of the Peace in Hudson County, N. J., who were indicted for malfeasance in office, was held in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday. In the Autumn of last year Judge PENNEY rendered a decision to the effect that no Justice of the Peace could legally accept fees upon the issuance of warrants for the arrest of parties, and that neither the Justices nor the officers serving such warrants were entitled to compensation until the subject of the warrant should come before the Grand Jury. If the latter found an indictment, then the Justice and the officers could collect their fees. For a time it was practically disregarded by nearly every Justice of the Peace in the State, although its constitutionality came at length to be generally admitted. Upon the assembling of the Legislature last Winter, a bill was presented making provision for a modification of those laws, which had been found to preclude the Justices from the collection in advance of their fees. The bill passed the Lower House without difficulty, but was killed in the Senate by a small majority voting against it. No action had been taken against the Justices, however, and it was not until a few weeks ago that complaints were made before any Grand Jury touching the same. At the meeting of the Hudson County Grand Jury twenty-six Justices of Hudson County were indicted. Upon arraignment they pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday Mr. GEORGE R. CUTTER, a Justice of the Peace of Jersey City, was placed upon his trial, and his case being regarded as the test case of the entire batch of indictments, a large crowd was present. District-Attorney GARRISON appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. SCUDDER and SCHOMBERG for the defendant. The indictment specified that in July last Mr. CUTTER charged a fee of $1 25 for issuing a warrant for the arrest of SYDNEY JACKSON, a lady who, it is alleged, had assaulted a little girl, the daughter of Mr. PATRICK FRENCH, of Jersey City. Mr. FRENCH was called upon the part of the State, and testified to his having paid the money to Justice CUTTER. The case was argued at the conclusion of the testimony by the counsel, and was given to the jury late in the afternoon. A verdict of guilty was rendered against the defendant.

At the next sitting of the Legislature a bill will be presented providing for the repeal or modification of the laws affecting this subject. It is expected that the result will be more favorable to the cause of the Justices than was the termination of the attempt of last Winter. In that case the opposition of certain Senators to the passage of the bill was based upon the ground of disinclination to relieve the Justices of their disabilities, but they voted against it because it contained other provisions which were not regarded with favor. Among these was one increasing largely the Justices' fees in civil cases, and another giving them jurisdiction in cases involving title of land. These features will be expunged in the new bill.

The Effort to Secure the Release of Dr. Schoepff.

Under the auspices of the German Legal Aid Society of this City, a mass meeting, attended by about 1,000 persons, was held at Steinway Hall last evening for the purpose of taking measures to secure the release of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPFF, now under sentence of death at Carlisle, Penn. Addresses were delivered by Mr. S. HERZBERG, President of the German Legal Aid Society, Hon. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Dr. E. HERZBERG and Professor DORENUS, and the following petition to Governor GEARY was adopted:

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned citizens of the United States of American respectfully represent that your petitioners have perused with painful interest the cases of the prosecution of PAUL SCHOEPFF, of Harrisburg, charged with the murder of Miss SWARTZLOW, and the death of your petitioners are grieved that the State of Pennsylvania have not ventured to take any action therein while a reasonable hope of saving the life of the prisoner remained. Your petitioners feel, with understanding that a pardon of your excellency now presents the only possibility of escape, they beg most respectfully but earnestly to urge that the evidence of the death of the deceased by poison is regarded, not only by them, but by experts throughout the country, as so palpably insufficient that the execution of the sentence of the law of Pennsylvania would be an act which would reflect upon the administration of justice throughout this country and compromise us before the civilized world.

Therefore they pray that you will be pleased to pardon the said accused, and they will ever pray.

The meeting then adjourned.

Railroad Matters.

The grading and track laying of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad is partially completed west of the Passaic River to Singack, and a locomotive will soon be placed upon the road to assist in the completion. Track laying is also progressing around Garrett Mountain.

The subscription books of the Barnegat Railroad will be opened on Thursday next. Within the next three years the road, it is promised, will be completed.

Serious Affray in Newark.

CHARLES KNOLL, a saloon keeper, was arrested in Market-street, Newark, last evening, upon the complaint of WM. H. WILLIS, who stated that he had been attacked and beaten in the saloon kept by KNOLL. WILLIS bore evidence of a severe assault. Mr. KNOLL was also badly bruised by the blows which he had received in the affray. KNOLL was committed to answer.

Local Items.

Mrs. GALLAGHER, No. 117 Charles-street, was seriously burned last evening by the explosion of kerosene oil in a can.

Mrs. HOFFER, the wife of a Baptist minister in Irvington, was assaulted by a man unknown to her a few days ago. She was walking along the road in the evening, carrying some bundles, when she was accosted by a person riding in a wagon, who called her by her name, inviting her to ride with him. She accepted his offer, and while riding with him she was indecently assaulted. The man lashed his horse to a run, attempting to take the lady into the woods near the place. She escaped from him after a struggle and leaped to the ground, receiving severe injuries.

A meeting of the Union League Association of Brooklyn, E. D., took place last evening. Major HOWE in the chair. Resolutions in pledging the support of the organization to Captain G. W. GODDARD, and indorsing him for the position of Collector of the Port of New-York, were unanimously adopted.

A workman named BENCH, who has been employed by Messrs. CARTER, HAWKINS & DODD, manufacturing jewelers, was arrested in Newark last evening upon suspicion of having robbed his employers of quantities of gold. He was committed.

Mr. M. J. A. MARQUET, formerly the Peruvian Consul at New-York, who left Newark a few weeks ago to go to Peru, was alleged to be a defaulter to his creditors, but recent investigations prove that the report is untrue. Mr. MARQUET had purchased a considerable amount of property from Newark creditors, but it is stated that he gave satisfactory security.

The owners of the Camp property opposite Military Park, Newark, have been offered $60,000 for the lots by parties who propose to erect a new Opera House.

The Receipts of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Dec. 8.

Judge HITCHCOCK, who has been appointed a receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, by the County Court of Common Pleas in Summit County, Ohio, is a resident of Painesville, Ohio. He succeeded to the Common Pleas Bench of his subdivision after the election of Hon. B. F. WADE to the United States Senate, now nearly twenty years ago. This position he held for years, and finally resigned to give his attention to the construction of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, of which he was a prominent officer, and of which Hon. DAVID TOD was President. Upon the completion of the road as far as Youngstown, arrangements were made for leasing it to the Atlantic and Great Western road, on what were believed to be advantageous terms to both parties. By this road the broad gauge road secured a line to Cleveland. Since the lease was executed Judge HITCHCOCK has devoted himself to his profession as a lawyer. He is now between 60 and 70 years of age, and his business habits and education have been peculiarly calculated to fit him for the trust which he has lately assumed.

Hon. George A. Pearce, of Maryland.

From the Frederick (Md.) Republican, Dec. 8.

The appointment by the President of Hon. GEORGE A. PEARCE, of Cecilton, to be United States Judge for the Circuit composed of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, was an act which will meet the warmest public approval, and which will reflect the greatest credit upon General GRANT. In discharging the delicate but important duty the President seems to have recognized the grave responsibilities incumbent upon him, and to realize that no single act would do more to make or mar the success of his administration than the nice appointments in which Judge PEARCE's embroidery. The importance of a national judiciary cannot be overestimated and probably will never be fully realized until, amid the political agitations of the future, it proves the greatest safeguard alike of the citizen and country. To rescue the judiciary arising from the lamentable condition into which it has fallen through the association of politics with judicial duties, it is only which is demanded by every consideration of patriotism and care of assuring tranquillity. When the highest judicial officers in the land are permitted to descend into the arena of politics and participate in the wild hunt for office, without incurring impeachment at the hands of Congress or meeting with open rebuke at the hands of the people, it is time for prudent men to be aware of the public. In the appointment of Judge PEARCE we recognize a determination on the part of the present Administration to contribute all within its power toward this desired reform, inasmuch as his claims rested as well upon disencumbering abilities and eminent qualifications, as upon his consistent devotion to the principles of the Republican Party. With a mind unwarped by prejudice, an intellect developed and matured by nearly thirty years of laborious and successful practice at the Bar, and a firm faith in the future of the mighty Empire that is fast moulding into form on this continent, he possesses both the ability and the determination to administer the laws fearlessly, faithfully and impartially.

We predict for him a brilliant judicial career, in the course of which we shall expect to see him elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Christmas Stuff from London.

BENSTANG received a fresh lot of Annuals and Christmas literature from London yesterday by the just-arrived Canadian Cutter, and now his overloaded counters show a marvelous variety of seasonable reading matter. The new things include *Reade's, The Golden Arrow*, and *Grange's and Lawrence*, and *Tenny's, Cornhill* and *London Society* for December, and the latest *British Workman*, with lots of Christmas reading in them. Also, a number of children's magazines, among them the *Infant's Magazine* and the *Children's Friend*.

Personal.

It is believed that Father HYACINTHE will depart for Europe to-day in the steamer *Persia*.

P. Diaz de Rivera, of the Spanish Legation, and Dr. A. Van Cortlandt, of New-Rochelle, are at the Albemarle Hotel. General John A. Green, of Syracuse; Hon. G. D. Lord, of Rochester; Hon. J. F. Bagley, of Detroit; Hon. John Lynch, of Portland; Hon. C. D. Skinner, of Oswego; Hon. J. W. Gore, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. E. Hughes, of Chicago, and Hon. C. A. Dunalds, of Albion, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General MARKHAM, U. S. A.; Commander Cain, U. S. N.; Hon. J. P. Austin, of Philadelphia; Hon. Samuel Ford, of Washington, and C. B. Chadwick, Esq., of Montreal, are at the Astor House. General W. H. Wistar, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, Sunday, Dec. 12, will contain two special articles, one on

KNAVES AND FOOLS—A Day with the Fortune Tellers of the Metropolis; The Black Art as Practiced in this City; Its Mysteries and Paraphernalia; Who are the Practioners and their Victims; Monstrous Pretensions of the Swindlers; Lucky Numbers, Love Charms, &c., &c.; Means by which the Credulous are Duped; A Story from Actual Experiences.

The other on

THE STREET CHILDREN OF NEW-YORK—Our Newsboys and the Vicissitudes of their Daily Life; What they do with their Money; A Word about those who care for them; Lodging House Scenes; Work of the Children's Aid Society.

Also another FASHION ARTICLE, describing the styles of Winter street dresses; Amusement Notes, giving gossip about theatricals abroad as well as at home; Current Literature, including a good story, and a variety of long and short extracts from current English and domestic magazines and new books; Foreign Notes; Foreign Letters from our own correspondents; and, moreover, the latest telegraphic and local news received up to the moment of going to press.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES continues to be exceedingly popular. It is carefully prepared, and contains nothing that can be considered objectionable in a Sunday paper by the most fastidious. As it circulates largely and among the best classes, its value as an advertising medium will be seen at once. Advertisers will remember that in order that the proper classification may be made, all advertisements intended for insertion in the edition of the TIMES must be in the publication office early in the evening of Saturday.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

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MARRIED.

KREB—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Elijah Lucas, Mr. HAMILTON R. KREB to Miss Sarah W., daughter of Addison Smith, Esq., all of this City.

MILLARD—DU VALL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's uncle, at Peekskill, N. Y., by Rev. S. J. Fornum, LEWIS M. MILLARD of New-York, to CLARA LOUISE DU VALL, niece of Wm. H. Bulger, Esq. No cards.

PLATT—JONES.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Penn Yan, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, by Rev. D. Magie, JOSEPH C. PLATT, Jr., of Scranton, Penn., to KATE, youngest daughter of E. Buckhout Jones, Esq., of Penn Yan.

SPINE—SCHWERZWALDER.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, FRANCIS SPINE to Miss AMELIA, daughter of D. Schwerzwalder, Esq., all of this City.

STEVENS—WILKE.—At Trinity Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1859, by Rev. U. T. Tracy, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, BEAM KNEEP STEVENS, Jr., to ELIZA LANGDON, daughter of Matthew Wilke.

TALBOT—FANNING.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., MARCUS R. TALBOT to Hellen, daughter of William Fanning, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, MARY, wife of John Van Cleve Barnes, and daughter of the late Richard Vaughan, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Daniel Barnes, No. 151 West 20th-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BETTS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday morning, Dec. 10, ALBIE LOCKWOOD, third son of James and Amelia F. Betts, aged 20 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church at Stamford, on Monday morning, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M.

FALKNER.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1859, JAMES P. FALKNER, Solicitor Supreme Court, Edinburgh, aged 72 years.

GASCOIGNE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, SARAH, wife of the late James B. Gascoigne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 264 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Dec. 11.

HARGRAVE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, BERNARDINE HARGRAVE, in her 3d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 8th-av., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

HATCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859, ISRAEL MERCHENT, youngest daughter of Roswell D. and Sarah C. Hatch, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, with a mass of the Holy Angels, will take place at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th-st. and 9 b.-av., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be deposited in the family vault, St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HOTTO.—On Friday, Dec. 10, JOHN C. HOTTO, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence on George-st., Hilton, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, EDWARD JONES, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LEHARS.—On Friday, Dec. 9, MARIA LEHARS, in the 25th year of her age. Mrs. MARIA LEHARS, sister-in-law of the late A. L. Gomez.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 West 3d-st., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock.

PEARCE.—At Rossville, S. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1859, EMMA M., widow of the late David B. Pearce, and daughter of Henry S. and Catharine R. La Forge, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Rossville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Danbury papers please copy.

POWELL.—At Schenectady, on Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARET A. VAN INGEN, wife of Wm. H. Powell, in the 42d year of her age.

QUINTARD.—The funeral of the late FREDERICK F. QUINTARD will take place at Philadelphia, N. Y., on-day (Saturday) Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RYAN.—On Friday, Dec. 9, JOHN, aged 7 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, John O. Ryan, and of her uncle, Ephrim Miller, Jr., and Charles R. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 210 West 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

STABLER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 10, MARY C. STABLER, daughter of Edward S. and Louisa M. Stabler, in the 8th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral to-day (Saturday) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting House, Schenectady-st.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 8, ANNE C. HILLMAN, wife of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., and daughter of Rev. Wm. Hillman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 43 Third-st.

☞ INKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, SWAIN WHEELEY, aged 67 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 190 Lefferts-av.

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A very quiet day at the Exchange yesterday. A number of the regulars were on hand as usual, but no sales were made, nor anything of interest done. There is, in fact, but little probability that anything interesting will be done until after the commencement of the new year. One sale of considerable importance is being talked of, and may possibly be made during the coming week. It is hardly likely, however. The chances are that it will not, and there will be nothing done to disturb the dull monotony of the market until after this year has closed.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Broadway and 42d-st., [illegible] years, per year ... [illegible]
Thompson-st., No. 124, 3 years, per year ... 2,400
Robinson-st., No. 78, 10 years, per year ... 1,200
[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st., [illegible]
[illegible]
Halsey-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6 x100 ... [illegible]
Hopkins-st., [illegible] of Marcy-av., 25x100 ... 375
[illegible]
Lefferts-st., [illegible] ... 17,000
Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100, [illegible]
Pacific-st., [illegible] of Henry-st., h. and l., 25x100, h. and s. ... 4,500
Pacific-st., [illegible] of Powers-st., [illegible] ... 2,600
President-st., n. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Powers-st., 75 x100 ... 1,000
Remsen-st., [illegible] of Smith-st., 25x100 ... 2,400
River-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 ... 100
Smith and Debevoise sts., n. w. corner, 25x100 ... 1,450
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x60 ... 12,000
Suydam-st., [illegible] of Central-av., [illegible] ... 1,000
14th-st., [illegible] of 8th-av., 50x100 ... 7,200
16th-st. and 5th-av., [illegible] ... nom.
Gates-av. and Hunter-st., s. w. cor., 19.9x80 ... 12,000
Lafayette-av., [illegible] of Nostrand-av., 100, h. & l. ... nom.
Myrtle-av., [illegible] of Canton-st., 25x80 ... 3,125
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Tonnelle-av., lots Nos. 33 to 38, and 41 to 42, block No. 8, Hudson Terrace ... 2,000
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5th-st., [illegible] lot No. 211 and half of No. 210, Hudson Land Association ... 1,500

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Bloomfield-st., e. s., 240 ft. n. of 4th-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 240 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x75 ... [illegible]
Hudson-st., w. s., [illegible] of 5th-st., 25x100 ... 14,200
Meadow and 7th sts., n. e. corner, [illegible] ... 7,500
Paterson-av., n. s., [illegible] of Ferry-st., 25x100 ... 1,100

Bergen.

Bergen, corner of Garabrant ave., house and 17 lots ... $10,500
Clinton-st., [illegible] lots Nos. 7 and 8, near Water-av., 50x100 ... 2,000
Grand-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Halladay-st., 50x100 ... 1,450
Park-st., w. s., 173 ft. n. of Newark Plank road, 100x250 ... 1,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10, block No. 2, Merseles' map ... $700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class brown stone front house on 5th-av., 26½x 320 feet, with outlet on 22d-st.; building covering the whole lot; is offered for sale, price $140,000, with a large amount on mortgage; or to lease for five years; owner of tenant to make alterations as may be agreed; location between 21st and 22d sts., west side of 5th-av. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front on west side of Madison-av., from 80th to 81st-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-st., a first-class four-story English basement brick house, 18x55x80. Price, including furniture, $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable plot of ground at Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton Ferry, with pier and depth of water for the largest vessels; also, right to fill out to bulk head line. The attention of manufacturers, warehousemen and coal dealers is invited to this property, as it is well adapted to their uses. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 160 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

E. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE BUILDING LOTS, 20X100 feet, on the southeast corner of Sackett-st. and Buffalo-av.; also a two-story frame building, containing nine rooms and cellar, with six full lots of ground, at Cranford, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York. The above will be sold cheap for cash by applying at No. 60 North Moore-st., New-York, or at No. 171 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FLORIDA.—TO RENT FOR THE WINTER, near Jacksonville, an elegant furnished residence, with stable, bathhouse and ample grounds; immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE SEVeral stores and cellars to let in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.; the stores have high ceilings and large plate glass windows, and are heated by steam. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 45 East 23d-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or at W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIRST LOFT to let, 40x30 feet; rent low. Apply at No. 18 Mercer-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. H. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 21 South-st.
Our mills is every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

USE BISHOP'S CELEBRATED European Oceanic Ointment; sure cure for piles, or money refunded; 50 cents per box, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place; F. F. GOUVEN & CO., Newark, N. J.; F. V. BARNET, Easton, Penn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF THE LATE MATTHEW MORGAN AND HICKSON W. FIELD.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,
The Very Valuable Property known as the
NEW-YORK HOTEL,
having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 124 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Waverley-place, excepting the lot in the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 25 feet on Washington-place by 81 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.
PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.
For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 46 Exchange-place.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS.
LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., 12TH AND 13TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 7. SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.
Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee,
STREET.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 56th-st., distant west of 2d-av. 200 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 56th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.
Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET OF SHELLS, &c.,
consisting of clocks and groups in ormolu and bronze; elegant Parisian porcelain vases, richly decorated dinner and tea sets, jardinieres, musical boxes, parian figures, gilt goods, plated ware, toilet sets and other rich goods for holiday presents; also, a superb cabinet of shells and curiosities, containing over 1,000 specimens, some silver ware and handsome household furniture. All to be sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. M. MACKAY & CO., bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, at the office of L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., auctioneers, No. 111 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following property, being part of the estate of said bankrupts, to wit: 104 half chests of tea, of various brands; 100 half chests of Oolong tea, in bond; two iron safes, and lot of office furniture; lot of promissory notes and book accounts.—New-York, Dec. 2, 1869.
GEO. C. COLLINS and H. FARRINGTON, Assignees.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Velvet, Axminster, and other carpets, &c., on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 East 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the entire rich furniture of the private dwelling, embracing very costly and very elegant furniture throughout; all made to order by Potier & Stuymers, Roux, and other first-class manufacturers; superior beds and mattresses, velvet, Axminster, and other carpets, together with every article required in the housekeeping line. Catalogues in time.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL.—BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a private library comprising an exceedingly choice and select collection of books, many of great rarity and value; a large assortment of voyages and travels, in fine bindings; many illustrated works; fine editions of standard works, English editions and elegantly bound, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The usual assortment of a first-class house, consisting of mirrors, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, china and glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
100 bbls. Pecan Nuts.
60 bags Peanuts.
12 baskets French Chestnuts.
25 bags French Walnuts.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,500 pkgs. Malaga Raisins.

MR. CONSTANT MAYER ANNOUNCES to the public (prior to leaving for Europe) he will sell by auction his entire collection of paintings at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Paintings now on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.
Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.
Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.
Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.
Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
21 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 4, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(PAYABLE IN GOLD)
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.
Total length of road, 271 miles.
Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.
Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*
These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.
The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:
ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York	$40 gold
In London	£8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.
The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.
COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,
to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.
The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*
The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that can be issued by the Company.
Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.
Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

$50,000
BONDS OF CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
PRICE 75 FLAT. For sale by
G. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 2d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Florida Lumber Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of C. W. Godard, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to vote to increase the capital stock of the Company to $2,500,000, and to make the par value of the shares $100, and other business.
(Signed) JOHN B. SARSON,
C. W. GODARD,
N. MICKELS,
JOHN A. FOSTER,
D. D. T. MOORE,
E. REYMANN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1869.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst., and reopen Jan. 12, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.
They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.
They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.
They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.
They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,260 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.
They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $20,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.
The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $661 28, and in forty years $2,003 or more than that of Government Bonds running the same length of time.
Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.
Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.
Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115⅞	116	5-20 Coupon, '67	116	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	115⅞	116⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	116	116⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Regis.	[illegible]	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅛	113⅜	Gold	123	123⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅛	113⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅛	109⅛
Jan. and July	115⅛	116			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT—ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

TENNESSEE BONDS.
The holders of Bonds of the State of Tennessee are requested to attend a meeting at the office of E. Manley & Co. No. 44 Broadway, New-York City, at 2½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1869, to consult upon the best means of obtaining payment of the same.
(Signed.) E. MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 257 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SMALL BILLS
FOR SALE BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, CHARLES H. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED, NO. 262 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company, and election for Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., the ballots to close at 2 P. M. E. MILIUS, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.
SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.
The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.
THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
Established 1853.
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000.
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.
On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.
Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of January next.
By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 38 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.
THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 38-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 38 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 11, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE DIRECTORS Second National Petroleum have declared a dividend of Five cents per share, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer books close 11th.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 150 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

DRY GOODS.

BUTLER, BROOME & CLAPP,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOS. 8 TO 10 DUANE-ST.,
WILL REMOVE DEC. 15
TO THE
SPACIOUS STORE NO. 350 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 58, 61, 63 AND 65 FRANKLIN-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.
H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 877 3d-av., one door above 53d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 340 and 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)
N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, West's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
ASTRAKHAN, &c.
MINK SETS at $20, worth $40.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $25, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $50.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $150, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $3 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE,
No. 460 BROADWAY,
Branch at No. 120 Fulton-st.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 26 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats, THIS DAY, at $5; elegant Hats, $1 to $15 each; premium Bonnets, $15, worth $30; Furs for ladies and children. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 377 Broadway, up stairs. Save this.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.
Suitable for City and country residences.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

M. T. FOXEY, NO. 31 33D-AV., BEtween 27th and 28th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MEYER, bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of this Court made in the matter of Edward Meyer, bankrupt, on the 3d day of December, 1869, notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 22d day of December, 1869, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York City, Dec. 8, 1869.
F. C. BOWMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of Edward Meyer.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK FOOTE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank Foote, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 24th day of December, 1869, at [illegible] o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1869.
n27-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Rosenbourgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869.
d11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th November, 1869.
d4-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of December, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ben. Hurxthal and John Newton Sears, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d4-law3wSa* No. 239 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN H. MYRICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th November, 1869.
d11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB WIELARSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Wielarsky, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d11-law3wSa* JAMES L. CURRY, Assignee, No. 22 Walker-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL O. DENISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Daniel O. Denison, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of November, 1869. H. R. MEDCALF, Assignee,
d11-law3wSa* No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. SHAVER PAGE IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firms, to date from Oct. 1, 1869.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.
The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st.
Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced English seamstress, to engage with families by the month; would not object to going permanently into a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 124 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist in washing or taking care of children; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call or address for two days No. 310 East 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best City reference. Call or address for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUcated lady, a situation as lady's maid, or as governante and teacher of children; speaks German and French. Inquire at H. PFLEGER'S, No. 418 6th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a family's washing; understands French fluting, and shirt polishing done in first-class style. Call at or address No. 128 West 22d-st., first floor, rear of the private coach house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; good baker; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 149 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 250 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply for two days at No. 11 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 122 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER work in families by the day. Call at No. 213 West 30th-st.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE to work for a few families at their homes. Address Miss MOORE, Station E.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 202 Times Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as gardener and farmer; the wife as cook, laundress or general housework; wages no object to a good home; good references. Address M. E., Box No. 204 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) HAVING had a thorough collegiate education in Prussia and a three years' business experience in this City, wants a situation in a first-class law office to study law; salary immaterial; first-class mercantile and legal City references can be given. Address LAWYER, Box No. 2,968 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse-power, with slide-valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews, &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—One of the largest and most popular dry-goods firms in this City wishes a salesman who has a large and desirable trade in New-York State. Only such a man wanted. Address with confidential particulars, JOBBER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.
PRICES REDUCED.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is now prepared to furnish its justly celebrated
LACKAWANNA COAL
for manufacturing and domestic purposes, in quantities to suit purchasers, either by wholesale or retail, at the following prices:
By the cargo delivered on board vessels at the Company's dock at Weehawken:

Furnace lump	$5 50	per ton of 2,240 pounds
Steamer lump	5 75	
Grate	6 00	
Egg	6 00	
Stove	6 75	
Chestnut	5 50	

At retail, Grate, Egg and Stove ... $7 50
Chestnut ... 6 50
per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered to purchasers.
COMPANY'S YARDS:
Foot of 26-st., East River.
Foot of 24th-st., North River.
Foot of Baltic-st., } Brooklyn.
No. 33 Atlantic-st., }
DEPOT WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
Principal office,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
J. C. HARTT,
Sales Agent.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised 9th Dec.," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 14th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
148 fathoms 10½-inch Manila Rope, to be made of bolt rope yarn, best quality in every respect for fall of floating derrick, equal to Waterbury's make, to be selected.
80,000 Shaved Pine Shingles.
5,225 feet Galvanized Iron Gas Pipe, assorted sizes, ⅛ to 2 inch.
823 each of Galvanized Iron L's and T's, for ⅛ to 2 inch pipe.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
20,000 lbs. ¾, 20,000 lbs. ⅞, 20,000 lbs. 1, Round Iron, to be of the best quality refined American iron, neither red nor cold short, to be free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects.
3,000 lbs. hand-made Iron Spikes, 7x7-16 square, round heads.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard, for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will fill requisitions if awarded to them.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Blank forms (which must, in all respects, be duly conformed to) will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

ASS'T. MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.
PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, viz.:
50,000 quart Liquor Bottles.
107,000 wide-mouth Medicine Bottles, of assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen any time at this office.
The above-named bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms cash, with immediate delivery.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't. Med. Purveyor,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, of cancers or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, ear, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUBOURDIEU, SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.BURMOT, SATURDAY, Dec. 18
St. LAURENT.....LEBARBE, SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....BOURAS, SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of Passage, including wines, TO REMAIN ON HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Arrangements have been made to facilitate the transit of Continental Europe by taking the passengers at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MAURENBRIER, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER DESPATCH, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 43 North River foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 18th December at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MAURENBRIER, Agent.

GUARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15 | Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Minnesota, Thursday, Dec. 16 | Nemesis, Wednesday, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wednesday, Dec. 22 | Persia, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 23 | Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Palmyra, Thursday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage, First Cabin.....$100, gold. Second Cabin.....$60, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$115, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$105, gold.
and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers sail regularly as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax.)
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
To London	90	To Liverpool, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	65

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Belfast	85	Belfast	35
St. John's, N. F., by } steamer Tuesday..... }	60	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer..... }	30

Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are to sail weekly as follows:

EUROPA.....Dec. 11 | IOWA.....Dec. 25
INDIA.....Dec. 18 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 1
CAMERIA.....Dec. 23 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Liverpool or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120.
Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $30. Children, $20.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company, foot of Broad-st., or at the General Passenger Agency, 417 Broadway, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, Capt. Lake	3,000 tons	Dec. 15, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Lake	3,000 tons	Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Lake	3,000 tons	Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, Lake	3,000 tons	Jan. 12, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Lake	3,000 tons	Jan. 19
IDAHO, Lake	3,000 tons	Jan. 26

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30
Excellent Steerage Accommodations.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Thursday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $60; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $140 to $150. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 8TH AND 23D OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 23.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for shipment on ALASKA received up to 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply to the Company's Office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Rickey, Dec. 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wise, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUD, Feb. 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, touching at Maranham. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 5, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. EVAN SIER.....Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GERRIS, (via Nassau.) Dec. 30
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office,
C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. GERRIS, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Capt. FERLITA, Friday, Dec. 24,
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
M. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 63 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will hereafter sail from Pier No. 29 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1869, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class steamship DE SOTO, Capt. J. J. HALLET, Saturday, Dec. 11, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow Friday, Dec. 24.
H. E. MALLORY & CO.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LEBRUNES,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Passage guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. E. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 37 West-st.,
or to H. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Persons or families going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, would find it invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting baggage, conveyance and convenience of luggage, transferring the baggage from one station to another, forwarding the baggage, registration, and all liability of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy persons, speaking the various languages, may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alme, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN HIGHWAY LINE PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, TUESDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 35 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 67 and 69 Beekman-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The accommodation of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGE.....Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA.....KEMPS.....Saturday, Dec. 18
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $60. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 35 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The regular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 16th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston.....$15
To Jacksonville.....$25
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Clyde & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 76 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 23d December.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The splendid steamers connecting with this popular route leave PIER NO. 1, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST., as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. E. HULL.
From Pier No. 1, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
BRISTOL and OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. R. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York foot of Warren-st. as follows:
Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank.
Thurs., Dec. 2.....3 P. M. | Wed., Dec. 1.....1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4.....2 P. M. | Frid., Dec. 3.....7.30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7.....9 A. M. | Sat., Dec. 4.....9 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9.....11 A. M. | Wed., Dec. 8.....9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11.....1 P. M. | Frid., Dec. 10.....9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14.....1 P. M. | Mon., Dec. 13.....10.30 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with railroad from points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1.25. Steamer leaves Peck-slip for Bridgeport at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1.25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2½ and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago (without change), via S. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Albany night express, (daily.)
7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 5:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:30, 5:10, † and 11:20 P. M.
Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Erie depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 6 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with Express Mail Steamers for Dunkirk, Cleveland and Toledo. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 1:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 6 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (Saturdays only) at 12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 4 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.
Tickets for parlor cars and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, 944 Broadway, corner Fifth-st., and 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the Hotels of the principal hotels.
D. N. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 7:45 A. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 9:45 A. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 3:45 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 5:30 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 8:30 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 12 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 6:30 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 8:30 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport; 12 P. M., mail and passenger, through to Greenport.
Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; convenient to horse-cars; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—On SUNDAY MORNING, Holy Communion, service at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the sixth sermon in the "Course of Sermons for the People," by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D. Interesting sermon of this Course by Rev. Drs. BEACH and CONRAD.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD EVERY SUNDAY at the new chapel erected by the Collegiate Reformed Church, on the 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School 2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture prayer meeting every Friday at 7½ P. M. SERVICE at 7½ o'clock. It is intended here to form a new congregation, and residents of the vicinity are invited to cooperate in the enterprise. Preaching by Rev. W. H. CLARK, Pastor.

"FARMER WORK" IMPORTANT! A meeting.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will speak on the above subject in behalf of "The Sunday Mission," in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. All thoughtful persons are especially invited to attend, and a full and cordial welcome of the Church is greatly desired.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. E. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Class meeting after morning service. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are welcome.

P. E. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Sermon by Bishop JOHN ADAMS, of Western New-York, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach a sermon in behalf of the above society on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church, West 34th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock, after which a collection will be made. Those interested in the welfare of "the sailor" are invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. During Advent there will be a series of services with the preaching in this church on SUNDAY EVENINGS by the Rector on the Historical Preparation for Christ. The third of the series on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Preparation of the Gentile Heart for the Reception of the Regeneration of Christ.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHENEY, on SABBATH EVENING, 12th inst., at the Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 42d-st. Subject—*The Secret of the Power of a Spiritual Christianity.* Seats free. Strangers and all others cordially invited to attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, will be held with the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. J. HUNT Barrett, on "A paper on Bible Class Teaching" will be read. All Sunday School workers invited.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for reports and elections, will be held WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 3 P. M. and 7½ o'clock, in the rooms No. 30 Bible House. Special business will be brought before the meeting, and a full attendance of the members is requested.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE Bishop of New-York (D. V.) will preach in the Free Church of St. John the Evangelist, (Memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. R. R. BERKEley to be evening. Special collections will be taken at the doors.

NEW-YORK FORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Chapel of the Institution, corner Pitt-st. and Madison-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching, also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. Foster, and by Rev. J. M. Leavitt, at 7½ P. M. Special Pastor, Rev. Rand, P. MILLER, book at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S MEEK CHURCH, 37TH-ST., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. At 3½ P.M. for deaf mutes, service at 4 P. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., will preach on "The Ritualistic Movement in the Church of the English Reformation, and Old Church Restored not a New Church Created."

ARTHY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH-ST.—A short distance west of 6th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, service commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. Duer of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. J. W. TERRY will preach SUNDAY MORNING, services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, services commence at 7½; sermon by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., our former Pastor.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN E. STURTEVANT, Jr., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rumsey Chapel, 5th-av. between 41st and 42d-sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Installation of Rev. FRED. EVANS at 3:30 P. M., when some of the leading Baptist Ministers of the City will consider. Preaching at 10½ by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. H. M. BALLARD, of Brooklyn.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, the usual hour. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his fourteenth lecture in the course, Subject—*Mercantile Honesty.* The public invited.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av. Social Bible Class led by W. H. Thomson, M. D., will organize at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 12. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will address the first of a series of Sunday evening services for young men, at 7½.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH (7TH-St., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., and at the close of the evening sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH will officiate at divine service TOMORROW, (SUNDAY,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the House Chapel, No. 69 East 29th-st. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. A. MCVICKAR in the evening. Seats free.

A SIXTH OF A SERIES OF DISCourses on "The Family Life," will be preached by Rev. Dr. WYLIE, in the Presbyterian Church, corner Varick-st., SUNDAY morning. Subject—*Children, Duties to Parents.* All are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL Lecture in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited to these services.

REV. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEX. Washington-av. M. E. Church, corner 53d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Sin Bearing and Sin Bearer.* Evening—*Sin Bearing and Sin Bearer.* A special prayer meeting at 3 o'clock, and also after the evening sermon. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the University, entrance 4th-st. Sunday school at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GOBY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.—Rev. Dr. HALL, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday school, 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, 55-st., corner 11th-av.—Presbyterian Church—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHALMERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WM. C. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE Church of the Epiphany, 15th-st., near Irving-place, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH this Plymouth Baptist Church, 8th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Sentence of Sacred Death.* Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

HARLEM NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—Dr. Kennedy, Rev. THOMAS STREET will preach Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 120th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d-st., near 6th-av.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT. Evening—*The Ninth Commandment.*

BEROLD, HE CORETH!—THE MESSenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming Of Christ; The Minister and Time.*

THE BIBLE IN THE BUILDING.—What should and what should not be taught in these, considered at the meeting No. 1869 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Platform free.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS, 10th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rector.—Rev. will be opened SUNDAY with appropriate services, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. R. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.—Rev. J. M. WELLS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the evening—*The General Judgment.* Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer and conference on Monday at 7½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 67 New-Bowery, Sabbath School at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, in the chapel. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., near 15th-st., meets in the chapel entrance of 24th-st. Divine service this 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. LAYTHUM DERSLEE will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Preaching will be the first service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., English Reformation.—Rev. R. H. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture on "The Church Under Edward VI," in this church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. BREDD WILL PREACH in Dodworth's Dancing Academy, West 22d-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock.

AT THE MARKET-STREET PRESBYterian Church, Rev. EDWARD HOOPER, Pastor, will be preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Boston and Undertaker, No. 25 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. Duer of Bedford and Downing sts.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., for many years the Pastor of this Church, will preach. It is hoped there will be a general reunion of all the old friends and parishioners of our late beloved Pastor, who are all affectionately invited to attend. Strangers will find all the sittings free, with ample accommodation to extended to all.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. E. J. COURTLIE, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning the Rector will preach the Bishop's (of Illinois) Pastoral, "Pastor and Flock." Review, will be read. In the evening the Rector will preach an Advent sermon. Subject—*The Prophetical Character of the Messiah's Mission.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder GEORGE STORRS, Great Marlow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, "The Great Advent and the Second Coming of Christ." All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF ALBANY Hall) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-st. Mission, 1 Dover-st., near Pearl-st., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The White Horse.* Mr. Miles will also attend the conference meeting at the Mission THIS EVENING.

THE PAPAL COUNCIL.—REV. JOS. P. THORNTON, D. D., LL. D., will discourse upon the Council at Rome and its *Relations to the Whole Church*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. Seats always free at the Sunday evening service.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—THE MORNING Mission Sunday School will be addressed by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS and other prominent speakers, SUNDAY at 2 P. M., at Assembly Hall, corner 30th-st. and Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Unique Chapel of the University of Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 45th-st., Universalist, 6th-av. between 5th and 6th-avs., Rev. M. PULLMAN, MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. First of a course of lectures.

REV. G. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, SUNDAY, morning and evening. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. ... Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1823.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honestly treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, it is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 71 FREE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 8,100 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMON

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the St. Nicholas Hotel Laundry—Explosion of a Private Gasometer.

The St. Nicholas Hotel in Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, was supplied with gas from private works located at No. 81 Mercer-street, at the rear of a four-story brick building used as a laundry for the hotel. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, there was an explosion of the material used in the manufacture of this gas. The gasometer had in it at the time about 5,000 cubic feet, and this being involved in the explosion, a shock ensued that drove the employes from the laundry, and from the stables of CHESTER LAMB, Nos. 87 and 89 Mercer-street. Both these buildings were instantly and simultaneously fired, and in a few moments the interior of both were reached by the flames. The huge volumes of smoke arising from the burning buildings gave an impression that a great conflagration was in progress, and even gave rise to a widespread rumor that the St. Nicholas Hotel was being destroyed. Owing to the prompt arrival of the engines and the skill with which they were directed by Engineers PERLEY and BRANDON, the danger was promptly overcome and the fire confined to the two buildings which it first seized. In the stables of LAMB were 300 bales of hay, which burned slowly but persistently, and filled all the interior so densely with smoke as to greatly retard the extinguishment of the flames in other parts of the buildings. When this was at last accomplished it was found that there had been a vast deal more of smoke than fire. The walls of all the buildings were uninjured and the interiors so little damaged that the loss on the stables is estimated at $1,500, and on the laundry at $8,000. The first is owned by E. K. ANTHONY, and the latter by SAMUEL HAWK, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, whose loss, however, by the destruction of the gas works at the rear, will reach $15,000. At the time of the fire there were about 5,000 pieces of linen belonging to the guests of the hotel in the laundry, the most of which were saved, as were also all the horses and carriages of LAMB. Some of the servants of the hotel occupied rooms on the upper floors of the laundry and lost articles of clothing.

The fire was attended by two casualties, neither, however, being fatal. WILLIAM PORTER, the gas man, who was on the gasometer at the moment of the explosion, was badly burned about the body, and ELLEN SULLIVAN, a cook in the hotel, had her hands and arms burned while endeavoring to rescue her clothing from the laundry. The destruction of the gasometer did not cause any inconvenience to the hotel, as a connection was made with the street pipe and the house supplied with gas from the public works.

The Chamber of Co-operative Industry—An Organization Formed—Plan of Operations Adopted.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 295 Bowery, for the purpose of forming a coöperative organization among the working people of the City. A report was submitted by a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting on the 19th of November, setting forth a plan of operations. After declaring that coöperation is the true method of promoting the interests of the laboring classes, it recommends the organization of a Chamber of Coöperative Industry, with power to call conventions, establish mediums of exchange, form subordinate organizations, and in general, foster and protect the interests of labor. It makes it the duty of the Chamber in time to erect a Mechanics' Institute, with lectures, libraries and other educational appliances; for a bureau of exchange of labor and commodities, to assist laborers to the means of obtaining a livelihood, and to establish an organ of the coöperative movement. Workingmen are also recommended to organize their own institutions of banking, insurance, &c.

The report was adopted, and the following officers chosen: President, Nelson W. Young; Vice-Presidents, Robert Blisert and M. Rosenstock; Recording Secretary, John W. Browning; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. R. Hill; Treasurer, John Wood. The Board of Officers was empowered to appoint a committee to carry into effect the purposes of the organization. Speeches were made by Mr. TREVELLICK, President of the National Labor Union; Mr. CUMMINGS, President of the Knights of St. Crispin in Massachusetts; Mr. DRURY, Mr. HILL, Mr. YOUNG and others.

Meteoric Display.

During the remarkable clearness of the sky Thursday evening and Friday morning, many meteors were seen here and there to speed across the heavens. The number counted from 9 o'clock in the evening to 5 in the morning was thirty. The radiant point was from the star Tau Geminorum. The following were registered: At 9:36 o'clock, one, green in color, equal to Capella, shot thirty degrees north-northeast from a point twenty degrees northeast of Castor; 3:37 o'clock, one, orange red, equal to Jupiter, shot southwest fifteen degrees from a point thirty degrees east-southeast of Jupiter, train ten degrees; 11:40 o'clock, one, white, equal to Jupiter, shot twenty degrees southwest from a point five degrees south of Rigel. From 11 to midnight the auroral light illuminated the northern horizon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—The following are the opening prices made at the Exchange to-day: Consols for money, 92⅞; Consols for account, 92⅞@93; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, coupon, 86; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 84¼; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 85¼; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 82; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady at the closing figures of yesterday, viz., 11¾d. for Middling Upland and 12d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at about 10,000 bales. According to the Brokers' Circular, issued to-day, under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, the sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 5,000 on speculation, leaving 39,000 to the trade. The stock in port, including cargoes on shipboard, yet unladen, is put at 319,000 bales, of which 31,000 were imported from the United States. The total receipts of Cotton for the week from all ports were 34,000 bales, whereof 16,000 were from America.

LONDON, Dec. 10—2:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 82¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—2:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Upland, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes 73f. 12c.

BREMEN, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday; closed quiet at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday; closed quiet at 15 marc bancos 8 schilling.

ANTWERP, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened firm to-day at 61¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The stock at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 178,000 are American.

The market is firmer. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White; 8s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 10d. for Red Winter.

The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 27,500 are from the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 10—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for both money and the account. American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 86¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 84¼; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 85¼; United States Ten-forties, 82¼.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 73f. 7c.

HAVRE, Dec. 10.—Cotton opened firm, both on spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 134f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sugar firm, both on spot and afloat; Common Rosin, 5s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Upland, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. There were 2,000 bales of Cotton taken for export and speculation to-day.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Calcutta LINSEED dull. Linseed OIL quiet and steady. Refined PETROLEUM firm at 1s. 8¼d. ℔ gallon. TALLOW quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—United States Bonds closed firm; Five-twenties, 91¼.

HAVRE, Dec. 10.—Cotton closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 10.—Petroleum closed quiet at 60¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, par @ 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull; sales of Spring Extras at $4 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 89c., No. 2 at 84½c.@85c.; in the afternoon heavy and irregular at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and lower; sales of No. 2 at 74½c.@75½c.; in the afternoon neglected and nominal. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 40½c. cash. RYE steady at 73c. for No. 1. BARLEY active; No. 2, 80c. HIGHWINES weak. PROVISIONS firmer and less active. PORK in good demand and higher at $31 50@$31 75, cash; $32, seller January and February. LARD steady at 18½c., cash. Short Rib Sides, 15½c. Dressed HOGS active at $12@$12 75. Live HOGS firm and less active at $9 50@$10 50 for Common; $9 75@$11 30 for Prime. CATTLE quiet and steady at $4@$5 for fair to good Cows; $5 12½@$6 for good shipping. RECEIPTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour; 3,800 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—COTTON firmer at 23½c.@23¾c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Spring, 85c.; Choice Minnesota Club, 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 05; Low Choice to Choice, $1 20@$1 30. CORN declining; Yellow and White, in bulk, 70c.@78c.; New White, sacked, 85c.@86c.; Old White, sacked, 90c.@92c. OATS easier at 47c., in bulk; 51c.@54c., sacked. BARLEY dull; prime Minnesota, $1 05. RYE declining; sales at 77½c.@78c. WHISKY steady at $1. PORK quiet at $31. Dry-salted MEATS quiet at 12¼c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16½c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Nothing doing. LARD quiet; order lots at 18c.@18½c. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS declined 25c.; Light to Good, $9@$9 50; Choice to Extra, $9 75@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 4,600 bushels; Oats, 3,800 bushels; Hogs, 5,800 head.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—COTTON unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady at 80c.@70c. OATS steady at 50c. RYE steady at 85c. FLOUR unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9 75@$10 25, gross. TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds.; Lugs, $8 50@$9 20; Leaf, $10 50. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $32 25. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. HAMS, 21½c. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY, 95c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—FLOUR firm and higher; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer and higher; New, 75c.; Old, 85c.@90c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. COTTON firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged with a light demand. PORK firmer; held higher; $31 offered, $31 50 asked. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged. BACON firm and in moderate demand at 14½c. for Shoulders, 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18½c. for Clear Sides. LARD in demand and higher; Kettle sold at 18½c.; Steam at 17½c.; held higher at close. Live HOGS active at $10@$10 25; Extra Heavy sold at $10 75; receipts, 4,000 head. Green MEATS firm; held at 11½c.@12¼c.; buyers offer ¼c. less. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very sluggish. CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels at 90c.; 3 car lots at 88c. OATS—Sales 6,000 bushels at 53c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY nominal at 85c.@97½c., according to quality and conditions of sales. Other articles dull and unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts for the week 4,343 head; market quiet and steady; sales to-day, 1,300 head at 5c.@7½c. for poor to good; 8c.@8¼c. for extra; 9¼c.@10½c. premium. SHEEP—Receipts, 10,300; market active and firm at 13c.@14½c. for Western, 4½c.@4¾c. for Canada. HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; steady at 9c.@9¾c.@11c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—FLOUR dull and partially lower; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 05@$1 08. BARLEY unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 04. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middling, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 75c. Lake IMPORTS—120,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—COTTON closed firm at 24¼c. for Middling; receipts to-day, 3,036 bales; exports, 843 bales; sales, 800 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,176 bales Uplands and 60 bales Sea Islands; exports to Great Britain, 3,811 bales; to the Continent, 1,201 bales; coastwise, 5,670 bales Uplands and 237 bales Sea Islands; sales 4,300, bales Uplands and 200 bales Sea Islands; stock, 47,533 bales Uplands and 2,469 bales Sea Islands; Sea Islands quiet at 45c.@55c. for medium, and 60c.@65c. for fine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10.—COTTON closed with a good demand at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales 800 bales; Middling, 22c.; receipts, 1,712 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,373 bales; to the Continent, 210 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,129 bales; coastwise, 323 bales; total, 9,222 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,599 bales; to the Continent, 210 bales; coastwise, 4,138 bales; sales of the week, 3,250 bales; stock, 11,500 bales; Sea Islands, 50c.@65c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and weak; Amber, $1 30; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red held at $1 07; buyers offer $1 06¼. CORN dull; Old No. 1 held at 90c.; No. 2 held at 90c. OATS dull; No. 1 nominally 52c. Dressed HOGS weak; $12 50@$13 offered. RECEIPTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 407,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—COTTON firmer at 23¼c.; receipts, 383 bales; exports, 1,473 bales; receipts of the week, 10,015 bales; exports, 9,782 bales; stock, 10,083 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 75@$5. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 58c.@60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 10.—COTTON closed firm; sales to-day, 1,500 bales; Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 2,974 bales; exports, 3,416 bales; receipts of the week, 13,181 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,332 bales; other foreign ports, 1,685 bales; coastwise, 1,947 bales; stock, 30,995 bales, of which 17,403 are on shipboard.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—COTTON closed firm at 22½c.@22¾c.; net receipts of the week, 1,368 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,224 bales; sales, 420 bales; stock, 2,378 bales. Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 42c. ROSIN dull; Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull at 86c. for No. 1; 83c. for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 41c. CORN nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—In WHEAT nothing has transpired. RYE dull. There is some inquiry for BARLEY, but the business is light; Canada West, $1 25 to arrive in cars. OATS dull; late yesterday, two car loads of State sold on private terms at about 60c., but to-day on 'Change, there were no buyers at 60c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 10.—COTTON firm and active; good ordinary, 18½c.; sales of the week, 7,300 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,684 bales; to Amsterdam, 530 bales; to New-York, 968 bales; to Boston, 49 bales; to New-Orleans, 383 bales; sales 4,800 bales; stock, 34,270 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—COTTON closed firmer; sales, 645 bales; receipts, 869 bales; Middling, 23¼c.; sales of the week, 4,281 bales; receipts, 5,100 bales; stock on hand, 10,290 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 nominal. CORN nominal. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—WHEAT steady at $1 22 for Extra White and $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1 White. Dressed HOGS steady at $12@$13.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; net receipts of the week, 350 bales; gross, 4,723 bales; stock, 3,000 bales; Middling, 25¼c.@25¾c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,160 bales; gross, 2,360 bales; exports to Great Britain, 330 bales; stock, 7,180 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 178 bales.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

A BANKER MURDERED.—The premises of Mr. Shettle, the banker who was murdered by burglars, at Gallatin, Mo., was not protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

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A suit at law is in progress against John H. Guest for violation of my patent.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 11	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

De Soto	Dec. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 11:30 A. M.

Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, close at 9 A. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *De Soto*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:15, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 10.—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg.*—N. Keller, A. Markowitz, F. Will, F. Fuchs, E. L. White, Eugene Livier, Gertrude Peters and 4 children, E. Schmidt, Cleebe Korber, Jos. Sohm, Fanny Jacobsen and child, V. Behrwind, E. Heise, Therese Schacht, Traugott de Hacke, Jos. Pauly, Herrn Weber, Marie Anderegg and 2 children, Mr. Joss, Mrs. Joss, James Levy. From Havre—Grace Ross, Mrs. Barrow and 3 daughters, Miss Bennard and 2 servants, Mrs. Smith and child, Miss Cotheal, Mrs. Ordenstein, Miss Webster, Leopold Fritz, Hon. R. E. Fenton and daughter, Eberhard Stadler, M. E. Klaisser, B. Kelsing, T. Walford, N. E. Kansan, Louise Schieling, Mrs. Starling, Jacob Traut.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—Mr. Olney, H. R. Wells, Mrs. S. C. Wells, Mrs. L. Laddington, J. C. Richards, P. Hanson, W. H. Pettingill.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 29 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 18 | Gov. Island.. 2 07 | Hell Gate... 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Brunette, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, George Mackenzie.

Ships Abby Ryerson, (Br.,) Dennis, London, R. R. Morgan's Sons; Duisburg, (N. G.,) Halljes, Rotterdam, via Baltimore, H. & T. W. Meyer.

Barks N. Struve, (N. G.,) Struve, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, Wagstaff & Co.; Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Alice Woods, (Br.,) Doherty, Liverpool, S. L. Merchant; Mary Given, (Br.,) Robertson, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Florence, Rathbone, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; J. Bickmore, Henby, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners S. H. Cady, Small, Indianola and Lavaca, Tupper & Beattie; W. H. Jones, Lane, Fernandina, A. Abbott; S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. C. Morton, Morton, Philadelphia; Hero, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes; J. A. Hallock, Briggs, Gibraltar and Malta, J. R. Davis; Carrie A. Clark, Bahm, Antigua, G. Wessels; Ann Tibbets, Nash, Ponce, P. R., Snow & Richardson; Kendron, (Br.,) Hatfield, Hantsport and Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg Nov. 24, via Havre 27th, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds on the passage. Nov. 28, off Bishop Rock, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E.; Dec. 7, lat. 44 30, lon. 51 40, passed a steamer bound E., showing three blue lights; same date, lat. 44 30, lon. 51 20, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E.; lat. 42, lon. 54, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.; 9th, lat. 41 2, lon. 70 05, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same time, a Guion steamship, bound E.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Dec. 8, 45 miles north of Hatteras, at 6:30 P. M., passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Bravo, (Swedish,) Jonsson, Santos 74 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Had light northerly winds, but no trades up to the equator, which was crossed Oct. 28, in lon. 37. Has been 20 ds. north of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails. Dec. 4, was off Sandy Hook, but had to run to sea in consequence of the heavy gale of Monday.

Brig Giosue, (Ital.,) Cacace, Girgenti Aug. 25, with brimstone to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 22; had fine weather to Bermuda, since heavy westerly gales.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Malaga Oct. 18, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit to Grund & Co.—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had easterly winds up to lon. 42, and since that time westerly gales and calms.

Schr. Harper, Gatt, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Gage, Addison, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Old Chad, Clinton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Sclesy, Seaman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Ewing, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willie Harris, Look, Addison, with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Cabinet, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Brown, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Wareham.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. Sarah J. Gort, Fort, Virginia.
Schr. Gale, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. V. Barkalow, Holmes, Bridgeport.
Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly.
Schr. Richard Vaux, Whittaker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John Shay, Fischer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jno. T. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John Forsyth, Applecate, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Mabell, Virginia.
Schr. T. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. Jno. Leathall, Martin, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark E. Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Arr. steamers Concordia, from New-Orleans; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10.—Arr. steamers Charleston, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; Virgo, New-York; Circassian, New-Orleans for New-York, put in short of coal.

Sld. steamship Alhambra, Boston; bark Clara Eaton, St. Marys; schrs. T. H. Bucklin, Boston; J. W. Wilson, Philadelphia; R. F. Cabada, Philadelphia; R. E. Picker, Norfolk; A. H. Edwards, a Southern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 10.—Arr. revenue cutter Northern, from a cruise. She reports the following vessels passed in for Baltimore: Brigs Peri, from Nassau; George Latimer, from Arecebo; Alice, from Havana.

Passed out—Schr. Isaac King, Baltimore, for Boston; steamer American, Philadelphia, towing the double-ender bark Matilda Hillyer, for Liverpool; schrs. Hydra and Carrie Frazier, for Halifax.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—Arr. steamship Pantia, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Billow, with cargo of iron, sunk on Brigantine Shoals, has been contracted for by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. Captain Cooley is engaged with steamer Lackawanna in discharging her cargo, and expects to pump her out next low water.

Schr. Marguerite Plater went ashore on the Shoals at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., on 4th inst., and was hauled off by Captain Lewis F. Brown, Agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., with steamer Rescue, and proceeded. She sustained no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Frank—Schr., (of Rockland,) bound S., Nov. 21, lat. 31 05, lon. 63 27.

Augusta Palmer—Br. bark, from London for Havana, 22 ds. out, Nov. 3, lat. 28 36, lon. 41 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

HAVRE, Dec. 10.—The steamship Silesia arrived here to-day on the way to Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—The steamer Hanover has arrived from New-Orleans Nov. 17.

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WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diagon'l Cassimeres.
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SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

We here give the advantage and profit to be derived by exchanging Governments for these Bonds.

A $1,000 U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bond, at 115, will cost $1,150, which will buy $1,210 of these First Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.

The following figures show the comparative interest compounded from one to twenty years on each amount respectively:

Time.	Governments.	Danvilles.
1st YEAR'S INTEREST.	$60 00	$84 70
2d YEAR'S INTEREST.	63 00	90 63
3d YEAR'S INTEREST.	67 42	96 97
4th YEAR'S INTEREST.	71 46	103 73
5th YEAR'S INTEREST.	75 75	110 99
6th YEAR'S INTEREST.	80 29	118 76
7th YEAR'S INTEREST.	85 12	127 07
8th YEAR'S INTEREST.	90 30	135 96
9th YEAR'S INTEREST.	95 72	145 48
10th YEAR'S INTEREST.	101 46	155 66
11th YEAR'S INTEREST.	107 55	166 56
12th YEAR'S INTEREST.	114 00	178 22
13th YEAR'S INTEREST.	120 84	190 69
14th YEAR'S INTEREST.	128 09	204 04
15th YEAR'S INTEREST.	135 78	218 32
16th YEAR'S INTEREST.	144 00	233 60
17th YEAR'S INTEREST.	153 64	249 95
18th YEAR'S INTEREST.	162 58	267 45
19th YEAR'S INTEREST.	172 32	286 17
20th YEAR'S INTEREST.	182 67	306 49
	2,213 39	3,471 44
Deduct cost over value........	150 00	
Add value over cost..........		60 00
	2,063 39	3,531 44

Thus it is shown that the excess of interest for twenty years is $1,467 in gold in favor of the Danville Bonds, and this on the amount that would buy $1,000 of 5-20 Bonds, or $146,755 on $100,000, showing the advantage to investors of changing their Governments for Danvilles or similar first class railway securities. And if the excess of gold, as stated above, should be reduced to currency, it would produce a still more favorable result.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application to the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

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BANKERS,

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